THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1794. [N° 1672.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TRANSLATION.

Republic-Town (Island of Martinico) March 27, O. S. A. D. 1794, in the Second Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

*L. M. P***, of Martinico, to his friend C***, at Boston.*

I HAVE written to you, last month, that Martinico was besieged by 15 or 16 thousand choice troops, under the command of General Grey and Vice Admiral John Jervis, I inform you now that this Colony is in the hands of the English; and that I am about to depart for the Continent, as if, from the Dominion of the English, and the Military Government established at Martinico. I shall not give you a long detail of the siege of Martinico; but in giving you a hasty picture of events, it is necessary to make you acquainted with two personages, who have acted an important part, in favouring the English in their expedition. They are Bellegarde and Pelauque, his worthy companion, they both having signalized themselves, by their rapine and plunder, on the first attempt of the English against Martinico; between themselves they shared the immense booty, which they had made during the war.

The second attempt of the English did not offer them the same advantages.—No hope of pillage, nothing to tempt their avarice, they had nothing to gain but blows, and our heroes had an appetite for nothing but money. They then changed place, without changing system, and prepared new batteries to accomplish their end.—Bellegarde, Lt. Col. of the first Battalion of Light Troops, of Martinico, composed of slaves inlisted; the second Battalion was commanded by Lt. Col. Edward Mulcher; these two Chiefs, independent of each other, and rivals, mutually balanced each other. If civil war did not rage before the arrival of the English, it is to their divisions, and to the prudent measures taken by General Rochambeau (who knew how to profit by their jealousies, by causing them to restrain each other) that it should be imputed. The Chasseurs of the first battalion, for a long time, had been driven to licentiousness and disorder: Agents had held forth, in shops, to disorganize them, and preach the liberty of slaves, and the division of property; by means of this doctrine, they inlisted every thing that presented, to fight against those whom they termed enemies to Liberty and Equality; that is to say, against the white Citizens and the people of Colour, who had no share in this destructive project. A considerable party was formed, they [illegible] themselves to ravage and plunder every thing; and while the Colony was thus threatened by internal foes, she found herself attacked by those without.—When we consider the ease with which the English made their landing, precisely at the point that Bellegarde defended.—When we see his troops, without giving Battle, fly to St. Pierre; and Bellegarde, instead of making his retreat by the Vergé (as General Rochambeau had commanded him in case of misfortune, to check the enemy, or impede their march) on the contrary make it on the side where he could not hinder nor oppose them.—When we consider beside, that from this period, the enemy found hardly any resistance, where Bellegarde and Pelauque acted; and that Bellegarde constantly refused to occupy the Posts assigned him by our General, and which the enemy never failed to seize; his eagerness to quit those he possessed, even to the last and most important, the Post of Surrey, which commanded the redoubt, and formed the principal position, from which the Fort could have been battered with success.—When we consider, in a word, that all this was performed in a very short time, we cannot help concluding, that there had been a plan formed, long ago, to give up the Colony to the English.

If we now combine these facts, with certain circumstances, which confirm the belief of this hateful Plot, we must be fully convinced, that this infamous treason, previously concerted, was the work of these two traitors. A short time before the arrival of the English, Bellegarde had sent emissaries to their Colonies: At this period there was a movement in his Battalion, which had for its object to obtain by force or permission the guard of the forts. General Rochambeau, informed of this project, communicated it to the National Guard at St. Pierre, and the Citadels were reinforced.

These means failing, they had recourse to others, before and during the siege, which did not succeed better. In a word, the Post of Surrey was hardly in the hands of the English, when on a sudden Bellegarde and his troops renewed their attempts to make themselves masters of the forts. The Plot to assassinate General Rochambeau, had no other end. By means of the consternation, which this wicked attempt must have spread, Ehe and Pierre Milet hoped to succeed. These two men of Colour were discovered and arrested, in the very act of committing their crime. Ehe had his Pistols presented at General Rochambeau; he was disarmed and put in irons; judged the next day by a Court Martial, which the Committee of Public Safety requested the General to institute; Ehe was condemned to death, and Pierre Milet to remain in prison until the arrival of the civil Commissioners. All their efforts were in vain. All hope of delivering them to the enemy was become impossible. They were obliged to relinquish, and drop the mask, which covered so much perfidy and baseness: They then finished their negociation with the English; and engaged to deliver them the soldiers of the first Battalion who remained with them, and to receive, as the price of their treason, the sum of 200,000 livres †, and a vessel to carry them to [illegible]ston.—The light troops, under pretence of going to attack the enemy, passed their line, and spread themselves in the Country, to cause an insurrection among the labourers. They were led to the habitation of Dillon, where they were disarmed, and made prisoners.

Let us pass to the siege.—From the 20th of January, Martinico was blockaded. Ten ships cruised to windward, and six to leeward.—The English fleet appeared to windward, the 4th of February: The 5th, the troops landed at Marin, at Robert, and Trinity, without opposition; Bellegarde commanded there: The 6th, a landing was attempted in vain, at Case Navire and Case Pilote. The troops and their [illegible] repulsed by the Batteries on the shore, were obliged to draw off, and land lower down at the bottom.

The enemy proceeding without opposition into the country took the best ground, and established without difficulty their line round the forts. The investment was made the 11th of February. The next day, the 12th, being bombarded and cannonaded by land and sea, was obliged to surrender; after a vigorous resistance, and after having lost 38 men by the explosion of the powder magazine, which took fire from one of the enemy's bombs. The 13th and 14th, the bomb-ketches and battering-shallops pointed all their fire upon the town and fort, and continued it all the night.

Their intrigues were at this moment in the greatest activity. Cowardice and treason combined to accelerate the progress of the enemy. On the 15th, Ehe and Pierre Milet came to assassinate the General; they were arrested, confined, and judged.

The 18th, the Post Surirey was delivered to the English; Bellegarde and Pelauque had the address to render serviceable to their designs, the Commitee of Public Safety and the Municipality, in concert with them, without the knowledge of the General, who could not be a dupe to the military movement, to cover their perfidy. Under the specious pretence of going to attack the enemy in their lines, the Post was abandoned, only 50 men being left to guard it: The rest marched forward by one rout, while the enemy, seeing such fine play, came on by another, and took possession almost without a blow.

Mean while the works of the assailants went forward with vigour, we learned that St. Pierre had been taken by assault, in the night between the 15th and 17th.—The English were not ashamed to bombard and cannonade an open town, without ramparts or fortifications. But as it offered a rich plunder to their avarice, they [illegible] taking it for [illegible] the Stores have been confiscated, [illegible] belonging to Citizens which have been embarked. The Vessels and Cargoes of Americans have shared the same fate: They have been ignominiously imprisoned, and treated in a manner the most cruel. About 3 or 400 Patriots, the Municipality, some Members of the Assembly, and the Committee of Public Safety, have been embarked. A conduct which inspires horror, and displays the cruelty of the English, is the barbarous manner with which they treated the sick and wounded, French and Americans, who were in the Hospital; they turned them out Doors, and left them in the middle of the street, during the whole night, and all the next day, without care or succour, to make room for the sick and wounded English who were immediately carried to this Hospital. The English, on being established at Post Surirey, before they opened trenches, which took place on the 22d of February, summoned General Rochambeau to surrender.

The Generals Grey and Jervis, wishing to prevent the effusion of blood, they declared, that having under their command a Body of choice Troops of 15,000 men, independent of reinforcements they yet expected, resistance would be vain. Without hope of being succoured from France; without engineers, or men for the artillery; without troops, to oppose to such an efficient force, as were about to attack him. His constancy and courage, and that of his troops, which consisted (of the guard of two forts, and the town) of 140 troops of the line, 30 cannoniers, 150 marines, and 4 or 500 national guards, and some armed Negroes, or men of Colour. It was with such means of defence, that General Rochambeau answered, that he and his troops were determined to defend themselves to the last extremity. A second summons made to him received the same answer; but discouragements had taken place. The municipality on the 25th of February presented a petition from the town and garrison, which shewed a desire to capitulate. Rochambeau's answer was laconic. "It is no time to ask council when we ought to fight." From that time the town and fort of Martinico was constantly exposed to an almost incessant fire of cannon and bombs.

Finally, the 7th or March, the different batteries of mortars and cannon, pointed at Fort Constitution, unmasked their fire; it began about sunrise, and never ceased to be warm and well served—our cannoniers always sustained it well, and those of our bastions; above all, the two in front of the attack, which were the best served, and answered their fire with much life.

The 12th of March, to a new summons from the English Generals, Rochambeau made answer, "that resigned to the last events of war, he and his garrison were determined to defend themselves in a manner to deserve the thanks of France, and the esteem of the enemy."—The redoubt was pierced like a sieve, the inner wall absolutely levelled and all the works destroyed, the two forts were hardly in a better state; there no longer remained a single building. Fort Convention, above all, had suffered much, almost all the batteries were dismounted and the carriages broken. The explosion of four or five powder magazines which had taken fire at different times in the two forts, had killed and wounded for us many men. We availed ourselves of an armistice, which was prolonged until the evening, to repair our works and re-establish our batteries. The fire then commenced with the same warmth from both sides. The enemy had seventeen batteries mounted with 87 pieces of cannon, which were pointed on us, and battered us on every side, there was nothing to screen or shelter us—more than one half the garrison was incapable of service—Fort Republic was no longer tenable, and Fort Convention made its utmost effort:—there remained about 12 artillerymen and 50 marines, 600 men of Turenne, with the national guards and armed people of colour, in all the forts, at the redoubt, as well as the hall-men, in all, perhaps, from three to four hundred.

The 20th of March the Town and Fort Republic were taken. A Deputation of the Constituted Authorities and Citizens of the Town, was sent to the General to oblige him to capitulate. The demand was accepted, and Commissioners, named on both parts, met at the habitation of Dillon, designated by General Rochambeau as the place of conference. It lasted two days, and the Capitulation was signed by the respective Generals the 23d of March. Your Friend,

J. L. M. P.

P. S. I learn this instant, that General Rochambeau does not go directly to France, reasons of a public nature cause him to go to the United States, there to wait the orders of the Executive Council of the French Republic, who are informed of the place of his destination. This information is positive.

† *The conditions were never performed on either part. Capt. Cunningham, first Aid-de-Camp to General Grey, who had been the negociator and concluded this treaty, told one of my friends, who informed me (and this is an established fact) that Bellegarde and Pelauque had promised to deliver up 800 men at least and that having brought them no more than about 200 they were discouraged from keeping their word since they failed to perform their promise. In consequence of which, instead of 200 Louisores, they received no more than 24 joes at their departure and letters of recommendation from the English General, thus you see the rogues taken in the snares prepared by themselves.*

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Thursday, February 13.

A DEPUTATION from the forty-eight sections of Paris appeared at the Bar.

"The section of the Mountain," said the Spokesman, "wishing to appear worthy of the name it has taken, Hall of the Commune, and come with their Magistrates to declare to you that in rejecting with indignation the ridiculous proposition for acknowledging the Republic provisionally, and making a truce with our enemies for two years, the Convention has deserved well of its country.

"Where, and from what circumstances have our enemies discovered, that we had occasion for a suspension of arms? Is it at this moment, when 800 000 of our animated youth have incorporated themselves with troops who have hitherto been victorious? Is it at the moment when our regenerated marines have made them feel the force of Republican courage and boldness? Is it at this moment, when every cellar in France is converted into a lye tub, for extracting salt petre to exterminate the Legislators, make known to nations the vices and abuses of their Governments. They will find in us brothers and friends, ready to hold out our arms to them. We congratulate the Convention on the philanthropic decree which gives liberty to the Blacks. This decree, worthy does honor to reason, to justice, to humanity alone, wanting to its glory."

The President—"To the enemies of kings, to the first defenders of liberty, in a word to the inhabitants of this celebrated city, of which all the tyrants in the world, in their impotent rage, had sworn the destruction? to such men it especially belonged to give the signal of that energy, so natural to Frenchmen, to the execution of the measure and the labours which their defence required. As citizens, there shall be no truce between the Republic and Tyrants. This war, we will incessantly repeat, is a war of death between Liberty and Despotism. The success in our cause, it shall not be in vain that we have sworn to deliver the people from a bondage of fourteen centuries."

February 15.

In consequence of a report of St. Andre, the Convention passed the following Decree.

1. The Maritime Flag decreed by the National Convention is suppressed.

2. The National Flag shall henceforth be formed of the three National Colours, disposed in three equal parts in a vertical direction. The Blue be affixed to the Staff of the Flag, the White in the middle, and the Red floating in the air.

3. The Flag called the Jack, and the Flag at the stern of the ships, shall be disposed in the same manner observing the usual proportion of size.

4. The streamers shall likewise be formed of the colours, of which one fifth shall be blue, one fifth white, and three fifths red.

5. The new National Flag shall be hoisted on the ships of the Republic on the 20th of May; and the Minister of Marine shall give the necessary orders for that purpose.

LONDON, February

On Saturday Captain P. Ricketts was appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Island (Vice David Parry), Esq.

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The second attempt of the English did not offer them the same advantages.—No hope of pillage, nothing to tempt their avarice, they had nothing to gain but blows, and our heroes had an appetite for nothing but money. They then changed place, without changing system, and prepared new Batteries to accomplish their end.—Bellegarde, Lt. Col. of the first Battalion of Light Troops, of Martinico, composed of slaves inlisted; the second Battalion was commanded by Lt. Col. Edward Munier; these two Chiefs, independent of each other, and rivals, mutually balanced each other. If civil war did not rage before the arrival of the English, it is to their divisions, and to the prudent measures taken by General Rochambeau (who knew how to profit by their jealousies, by causing them to restrain each other) that it should be imputed. The Chasseurs of the first battalion, for a long time, had been driven to licentiousness and disorder: Agents had held forth, in shops, to disorganize them, and preach the liberty of slaves, and the division of property; by means of this doctrine, they inlisted every thing that presented, to fight against those whom they termed enemies to Liberty and Equality; that is to say, against the white Citizens and the people of Colour, who had no share in this destructive project. A considerable party was formed, [illegible] ravage and plunder every thing; and while the Colony was thus threatened by internal foes, she found herself attacked by those without.—When we consider the ease with which the English made their landing, precisely at the point that Bellegarde defended.—When we see his troops, without giving Battle, fly to St. Pierre; and Bellegarde, instead of making his retreat by the Vergé (as General Rochambeau had commanded him in case of misfortune, to check the enemy, or impede their march) on the contrary make it on the side where he could not hinder nor oppose them.—When we consider beside, that from this period, the enemy found hardly any resistance, where Bellegarde and Pelauque acted; and that Bellegarde constantly refused to occupy the Posts assigned him by our General, and which the enemy never failed to seize; his eagerness to quit those he possessed, even to the last and most important, the Post of Surirey, which commanded the redoubt, and formed the principal position, from which the Fort could have been battered with success.—When we consider, in a word, that all this was performed in a very short time, we cannot help concluding, that there had been a plan formed, long ago, to give up the Colony to the English.

If we now combine these facts, with certain circumstances, which confirm the belief of this hateful Plot, we must be fully convinced, that this infamous treason, previously concerted, was the work of these two traitors. A short time before the arrival of the English, Bellegarde had sent emissaries to their Colonies: At this period there was a movement in his Battalion, which had for its object to obtain by force or permission the guard of the forts. General Rochambeau, informed of this project, communicated it to the National Guard at St. Pierre, and the Citadels were reinforced.

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Let us pass to the siege.—From the 10th of January, Martinico was blockaded. Ten ships cruised to windward, and six to leeward.—The English fleet appeared to windward, the 4th of February: The 5th, the troops landed at Marin, at Robert, and Trinity, without opposition; Bellegarde commanded there: The 6th, a landing was attempted in vain, at Cafe Navire and Cafe Pilote. The troops and their [illegible] repulsed by the Batteries on the shore, were obliged to draw off, and land lower down at the bottom.

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Mean while the works of the assailants went forward with vigour, we learned that St. Pierre had been taken by assault, in the night between the 16th and 17th.—The English were not ashamed to bombard and cannonade an open town, without ramparts or fortifications. But as it offered a rich plunder to their avarice, they [illegible] of taking it for [illegible] the stores have been confiscated, even those belonging to Citizens which have been embarked. The Vessels and Cargoes of Americans have shared the same fate: They have been ignominiously imprisoned, and treated in a manner the most cruel. About 3 or 400 Patriots, the Municipality, some Members of the Assembly, and the Committee of Public Safety, have been embarked. A conduct which inspires horror, and displays the cruelty of the English, is the barbarous manner with which they treated the sick and wounded, French and Americans, who were in the Hospital; they turned them out Doors, and left them in the middle of the street, during the whole night; and all the next day, without care or succour, to make room for the sick and wounded English who were immediately carried to this Hospital. The English, on being established at Post Surirey, before they opened trenches, which took place on the 22d of February, summoned General Rochambeau to surrender.

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The President—"To the enemies of kings, to the first defenders of liberty, in a word to the inhabitants of this celebrated city, of which all the tyrants in their impotent rage, had sworn the destruction? to such men, I say, it especially belonged to give the signal of that energy, so natural to Frenchmen, to the execution of the measure and the labours which their defence required. No, citizens, there shall be no truce between the Republicans and Tyrants. This war, we will incessantly repeat, is a war of death between Liberty and Despotism. Strong in our cause, it shall not be in vain that we have sworn to deliver the people from a bondage of fourteen centuries."

February 15.

In consequence of a report of St. Andre, the Convention passed the following Decree.

1. The Maritime Flag decreed by the National Constituent Assembly is suppressed.

2. The National Flag shall henceforth be formed of the three National Colours, disposed in three equal bands, put in a vertical direction, in such a manner that the Blue be affixed to the Staff of the Flag, the White in the middle, and the Red floating in the air.

3. The Flag called the Jack, and the Flag on the stern of the ships, shall be disposed in the same manner, observing the usual proportion of size.

4. The streamers shall likewise be formed of three colours, of which one fifth shall be blue, one fifth white, and three fifths red.

5. The new National Flag shall be hoisted in all the ships of the Republic on the 20th of May; and the Minister of Marine shall give the necessary orders for that purpose.

LONDON, February 10.

On Saturday Captain P. Ricketts was appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief of Barbados, vice David Parry, Esq.

The following is extracted from a Glasgow paper, per one of the late arrivals.

A reward of Two Hundred Pounds is offered in Tuesday Gazette for the discovery of the person or persons guilty in writing or publishing the following seditious hand-bill, which has been posted up on the walls of Norwich, and circulated among the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity.

"To all real Lovers of Liberty, my Friends and Fellow-Citizens.—

"It is with the greatest Joy I congratulate You on the Defeat of the combined Tyrants—Be assured that Liberty and Freedom will at last prevail. Tremble O thou Oppresser of the People, that reigneth upon the Throne, and ye Ministers of State, weep, for ye shall fall; Weep oh ye Conductors of this vile and wicked War; ye who grind the Face of the Poor, oppress the People, and starve the Industrious Mechanic.—My Friends, you are oppressed, you know it.—Revenge it, lord Buckingham who died the other day, had Thirty Thousand Pounds yearly, for setting his A— in the House of Lords, and doing nothing—Think of this, ye who work hard, and have hardly a Crust to put in your Mouths, think how many wretches it would have made happy. In short, my Friends, Liberty calls aloud, ye who will hear her voice may you be free, and happy: He who does not, let him starve, and be *d——d*.

"Sunday, Sept. 14th.

"N. B. Be resolute, and you, shall be happy, he who wishes well to the Cause of Liberty, let him repair to the Chaple Field at Five o'Clock

"This Afternoon

"To begin a Glorious Revolution."

March 13. Accounts were received yesterday from Portsmouth, that four of the French Frigates which were at the mouth of the channel, stopped a Portuguese vessel and sent each a boat on board. After examining the ship's papers, they suffered her to proceed on her voyage, declaring to the captain that the French Republic considered Portugal as a neutral power; indeed the recent conduct of that kingdom seems to attach some weight to this declaration!

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

Mr. Goodhue this day, in the House of Representatives of the United States laid on the table, the following resolution; previous to which he observed, that as the session was drawing towards a close, it behoved Congress to take the subject of the spoliations made on our commerce into consideration, and quiet the mercantile interest of this country by assurances, that indemnification should be made for the immense losses they had sustained by British spoliation, to which upon every principle of justice as well as policy, they were entitled; he had specified no fund from which the indemnification should be made, as he conceived we should be better prepared to do that when the result of the intended negociation was known, than we were at present.

Whereas it is a maxim established in the civilized world, that the rights of nations cannot be violated without involving the nations themselves in the consequences of such violation; and that it is the duty of all nations to establish such regulations and provisions as will protect their rights and friendly intercourse from the violence of nations as well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens of the United States have suffered great losses by spoliations made on their commerce under the authority of Great-Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States will guarantee an indemnification to all such Citizens of the United States, whose property may have been captured and confiscated under the authority of Great-Britain, in violation of the laws of nations and the rights of neutrality.

The *Powerful*, an English 74 gun ship, is cast ashore in Jamaica, where her bottom was greatly damaged.

The ship George Barclay, Capt. Collet, arrived here from London, left Gravesend 15th of March; in her came 80 passengers.

Thirty one passengers are arrived in the William Penn from London.

They write from St. John's, April 7, that St. Lucia has surrendered to the English.

Admiral Jervis has given notice, dated March 28, that all the French West Indies have been in a state of blockade since Jan. 6—Therefore, all neutral vessels, trading there since that day, come within the meaning of the King's order of Nov. 6.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Last Monday the ship William Penn arrived at Philadelphia from London, with London papers to March 24—Left London March 1, and Falmouth March 20.

Verbal accounts, or reports, by this vessel, import, that Valenciennes was actually besieged by the French—That the British ministerial instructions of the 6th November were universally reprobated in Great Britain.—Accounts of the depredations on the American commerce had reached England, and excited the greatest alarm among the merchants—That the KING of England had relapsed into a state of insanity; what gave rise to this conjecture is, his being frequently carried to the theatre of late—That it was hoped, by the whigs of England, that government would compensate the losses of the American merchants, occasioned by the late captures; but this seems like baby-play (first order them taken, and then pay the damage) unless it be in consequence of positive requisition of Congress, as an alternative.

NEWPORT, May 6.

We understand that Mr. Jay is to receive no Salary [extra] for his Embassy to the British Court; his Expences only are to be borne by the United States.

The NON-IMPORTATION Proposition is NEGATIVED in the Senate of the United States.

Sunday last (says the New Bedford Paper of Yesterday) past down Sound, 1 Ship, 8 Brigs, and about 30 Sail of other Vessels, which we suppose to be the released Vessels from the West Indies.

A Correspondent, feeling himself depressed in Spirit by the Pressure of sympathetic Condolence for the apparent delirious State of the renowned Valerius—whose extraordinary performance in a late Mercury, can with propriety be placed in competition with a Billingsgate Production—sincerely hopes, that his Fellow-Citizens will mantle with the Veil of Charity (such Depravity of Heart, as evidently appears in the base Design, calculated to prejudice the Public against an unblemished Character) by attributing the diabolical Attempts to have originated from the Cause as above suggested.

Ah! presumtuous and inconsiderate Valerius—how long wilt thou continue to gratify that Itch for Authorship, as a scurrilous News-Paper Scribbler, at the Expence of disgusting the Feelings of thy thoughtful Friends, and the manifest Exposure of an artful, wicked Heart—Cease, for Shame, thy vain babbling, and learn to remember, that however plausable, dignified, or energetic the Language, which flows from the Pen of him, who, it is well known, has but hesitated to assert an absolute Falsehood, for a positive Fact, in declaring to the World, that the second Representative of the Town of Newport, *sustains a worthless Character*, or Words tantamount to such a Declaration, will in its scandalous Design prove abortive. For rest assured, that such a virulent vindictive Spirit, which dates its Origin from unprovoked Resentment, will make but a temporary impression upon the Minds of an intelligent People, who in the "*Mightinesses of their Power and Exuberance of their Wisdom*," have penetrated the inmost Recesses of thy malicious, envious Soul—and with Sorrow they behold its agitated Exertions, panting to diminish the rising Glory of a firm Patriot; therefore, think not to impose upon their "venerable" Judgment by transforming thyself into an Angel of Light, viz. a "*determined Republican*," can avail to accomplish thy Wishes to depreciate, or stab the reputation of a worthy Member of Society, whose Republican Principles have gained him the Esteem and Suffrages of his Fellow-Citizens, as the second Representative of this Town. And sure he is, that the flimsy Performance of the despicable, vociferating Valerius will not, as he has flattered himself, merit even the Plaudit of a certain Junto, that Pest of Society, the forlorn Hope of an expiring Banditi, hitherto known by the epithet of Tories—but in these halcyon days of modern refinement, more properly distinguished by the appellation of Traitors.

If Valerius's sensorium is not too much debilitated by the Explosion of his bombastic *Wit*, he would recommend for him to improve the first Respite from his apparent Delirium, to perusse with Attention his favourite Authors, Blackstone and Tully, upon the Subject of Defamation—Peradventure it may prove of essential Service.

Vive la Republique.

A Correspondent observes with Pleasure, any *laudable* Measure to cherish and perpetuate the Remembrance of those noble Sentiments and Exertions, which in the Infancy of American Liberty contributed to our Emancipation from the Domination of *Lords* Spiritual and Temporal; and to legitimate the *Rights of Man* in this Western Hemisphere.——Let "honorable Mention then be made" of those young Fellow-Citizens, who on the late Anniversary of the *Infant* Tree of Liberty in this Town, displayed the animating Charms of the Flag of the United States, over its consecrated Branches—and erected a *Palisade*, around its tender Trunk; elegantly emblematic of the confederated American Republic.—— On *that* Day, 11 Years ago, this Tree was *Installed* to the Office of its venerable Predecessor, well known in this Town by the Name of *Liberty-Tree*, which fell a Martyr, during the late Revolution, to the *inquisitorial* Administration of the ci-divant Lord North.——May those Emblems of Liberty, and Symbols of Fraternization—which were so serviceable to the Americans in (75) like the sacred Fire of the Ancient Persees, be perpetuated to the latest Posterity!—*Vive la Republique.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 5.

ENTERED, *From*

Snow Pratt, Vilett, Brig Sally, Brown, and Ship Polly, Norris, Havannah; Ship Abigail, Landers, Rochelle; Schooner Betsey, Phillips, and Sloop Rising, Sun, West-ot, St. Eustatia; Sloop Fame, Cudworth, and Mary, Briggs Sagg Harbour; Sloops Aurora, Cahoone, Favourite, Fry, New York Packet, Shaw, Polly, Easton, and Sally, Allin, New York; Sloop Polly, Bowen, and Sloop Regulator, Brown, Norfolk; Sloop Lively, Bunker, Philadelphia; Sloop Friendship, Hull, New Bedford.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Apollo, Seabury, and Sloop Boyne, Green, New York; Sloop Lively, Read, Baltimore; Sloop Fanny, Coggeshall, George Town; Schooner Hannah, Allin, Charleston; Snow Mary, Hopkins, Edenton; Brig Sally, Brown, Boston.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Mast Oak BOAT, 20 Feet Keel, 8 Feet Beam, now lying at Sachuwest Beach.——For Terms, apply to JOHN HOLMES, of Middletown.

April 21, 1794.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

VALERIUS, in a late paper, called the attention of the Public to the important subject of Representation. It was not a blind prejudice against any particular person, nor a wish to calumniate the Citizens of Newport, that originated his observations; they proceeded from more justifiable sources: If the Law concerning election was vague and indeterminate, he conceived it necessary to have its meaning established; but if the intention of the Framers of the law could be traced from the various parts of it, and if C. G. when tried by that intention should prove to be unqualified, he conceived it necessary to have the last election righted. On this ground he addressed the public, he thought with coolness, he was determined to write with firmness;—to wage the ridiculous warfare of modern party, to combat with folly, prejudice and virulence, was never his intention. His observations were designed for the examination of the moderate, he was therefore determined to unnotice any answers which should appear to be the ebullitions of passion, rather than the sober dictates of reason.

Valerius declared C. G. to be unqualified when tried by the laws of the State, and to be *more so* when tried by the operation of reason; from a review of the law concerning election he received the former opinion, and from a "*personal knowledge of him*" he was convinced of the truth of the latter. A few additional observations it is thought will make them equally clear to the public. Hear Wood upon the construction of statutes.* "Statutes, says he, must be interpreted by reasonable construction, according to the meaning of the Legislature. It is natural to construe one part of a statute by another. Custom or usage is a good interpreter of a law." Let us then trace the reasonable meaning of the qualifying clause. It says, "No man shall be elected to the place of a Deputy, who is not possessed of an estate in the town where he lives, sufficient to qualify him agreeable to this act; *or be the eldest son of such a freeholder.*" Valerius is charged with artfully omitting these last words, when in fact he thought them of too little consequence to be inserted. He wished to shew, by his quotation, that a man possessed of a freehold in one town, could not vote for any Deputy in another town: What necessity could there be then of inserting these last words, for was not the eldest son, like the freeholder himself, confined to the town where the freehold was situated? Here then he returns to his former question, Can it be presumed that the Legislature intended making the qualification of a Deputy less than that of a voter, when they have directly made that of a voter less than that of a Deputy?—For they have said the eldest son of a freeholder shall be a voter, yet none but the freeholder himself a Deputy—the son may vote upon the expectancy, but the father alone shall represent upon the absolute possession, of the estate. It would be in vain to try to enlarge the privileges of the eldest son, by searching for the spirit of the law; for were we to consult reason, upon which the spirit of the law is founded, we should, instead of dressing him in the privilege of a Deputy, strip him of that of a voter.

But though the meaning of the clause may be established by rational deduction—though it may be *ascertained* by comparing it with other parts of the law—yet we have evidence more plenary, we have authority irrefutable from the Legislature itself, which neither sophistry can evade, nor stupidity misapprehend. If the clause is construed in the ridiculous manner in which, some, to promote their own interest, have construed it, a man being a freeman in one town, is completely qualified to represent any other town in which he has a freehold, because he is a freeman and freeholder in the State; and a freeman and a freeholder in the State, according to their construction, is qualified to represent any particular town in which he is neither a freeman nor a freeholder. If this was intended by the law, C. G. is legally elected, but if it was not intended, C. G's election must fall with the hopes of his supporters. I say then, that it was not intended by the law, and I prove it by the subsequent acts of the Legislature, for if the law meant what some wish to make it mean, what necessity could there possibly be of afterwards granting, particularly to New-Shoreham †, or to any other town, a privilege of which they were completely possessed? I say, was it not absurd for the Legislature to specially grant to New-Shoreham, for certain local reasons, the liberty of being represented by

* *Wood's Institutes, page 9.* † *See June Session, 1783.*

The following is extracted from a Glasgow paper, per one of the late arrivals.

A reward of Two Hundred Pounds is offered in Tuesday Gazette for the discovery of the person or persons guilty in writing or publishing the following seditious hand-bill, which has been posted up on the walls of Norwich, and circulated among the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity.

"To all real Lovers of Liberty, my Friends and Fellow-Citizens.—

"It is with the greatest Joy I congratulate You on the Defeat of the combined Tyrants—Be assured that Liberty and Freedom will at last prevail. Tremble O thou Oppresser of the People, that reigneth upon the Throne, and ye Ministers of State, weep, for ye shall fall; Weep oh ye Conductors of this vile and wicked War; ye who grind the Face of the Poor, oppress the People, and starve the Industrious Mechanic.—My Friends, you are oppressed, you know it.—Revenge it, lord Buckingham who died the other day, had Thirty Thousand Pounds yearly, for setting his A— in the House of Lords, and doing nothing—Think of this, ye who work hard, and have hardly a Crust to put in your Mouths, think how many wretches it would have made happy. In short, my Friends, Liberty calls aloud, ye who will hear her voice may you be free, and happy: He who does not, let him starve, and be *d——d*.

"Sunday, Sept. 14th.

"N. B. Be resolute, and you, shall be happy, he who, wishes well to the Cause of Liberty, let him repair to the Chaple Field at Five o'Clock

"This Afternoon

"To begin a Glorious Revolution."

March 13. Accounts were received yesterday from Portsmouth, that four of the French Frigates which were at the mouth of the channel, stopped a Portuguese vessel and sent each a boat on board. After examining the ship's papers, they suffered her to proceed on her voyage, declaring to the captain that the French Republic considered Portugal as a neutral power; indeed the recent conduct of that kingdom seems to attach some weight to this declaration!

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Whereas it is a primary object in the establishments and property of its citizens from the violence of nations as well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens of the United States have suffered great losses by spoliations made on their commerce under the authority of Great-Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

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District of Newport, May 5.

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Snow Peatt, Vilett, Brig Sally, Brown, and Ship Polly, Norvis, Havannah; Ship Abigail, Landers, Rochelle; Schooner Betsey, Phillips, and Sloop Rising Sun, Westcot, St. Eustatia; Sloop Fame, Cudworth, and Mary, Briggs Sagg Harbour; Sloops Aurora, Cahoone, Favourite, Fry, New York Packet, Shaw, Polly, Easton, and Sally, Allin, New York; Sloop Polly, Bowen, and Sloop Regulator, Brown, Norfolk; Sloop Lively, Bunker, Philadelphia; Sloop Friendship, Hull, New Bedford.

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For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

VALERIUS, in a late paper, called the attention of the Public to the important subject of Representation. It was not a blind prejudice against any particular person, nor a wish to calumniate the Citizens of Newport, that originated his observations; they proceeded from more justifiable sources: If the Law concerning election was vague and indeterminate, he conceived it necessary to have its meaning established; but if the intention of the Framers of the law could be traced from the various parts of it, and if C. G. when tried by that intention should prove to be unqualified, he conceived it necessary to have the last election righted. On this ground he addressed the public, he thought with coolness, he was determined to write with firmness;—to wage the ridiculous warfare of modern party, to combat with folly, prejudice and virulence, was never his intention. His observations were designed for the examination of the moderate, he was therefore determined to unnotice any answers which should appear to be the ebullitions of passion, rather than the sober dictates of reason.

Valerius declared C. G. to be unqualified when tried by the laws of the State, and to be *more so* when tried by the operation of reason; from a review of the law concerning election he received the former opinion, and from a "*personal knowledge of him*" he was convinced of the truth of the latter. A few additional observations it is thought will make them equally clear to the public. Hear Wood upon the construction of statutes,* "Statutes, says he, must be interpreted by reasonable construction, according to the meaning of the Legislature. It is natural to construe one part of a statute by another. Custom or usage is a good interpreter of a law." Let us then trace the reasonable meaning of the qualifying clause. It says, "No man shall be elected to the place of a Deputy, who is not a freeholder in the State, and a freeman of the same." If a man then who is not a freeholder in a particular town may represent that town, a man likewise who is not a freeman of that particular town may yet represent that town; for the word freeman is as general as the word freeholder, therefore a man who is neither a freeman nor a freeholder in a particular town may represent that town, because he is a freeman and freeholder in the State. Is not this an absurdity? and if the clause is construed, as interested persons construe it, will it not support this absurdity? Again, the law makes an estate of freehold requisite for a Deputy; after he is elected upon this qualifying estate, he represents this estate, and the collective property of that town of which his qualifying estate is a part. It is his duty to perform every possible thing for the benefit of his own estate which he represents, and also for the benefit of other persons whom he represents; when therefore his estate is situate in the town he represents, whatever he performs for the benefit of his own estate will naturally be for the benefit of those he represents, because there is an unity of interest between them:—But when the estate upon which he is elected lies in one town and he is elected a Deputy for another town, there will arise a discordancy of interest; it is his duty to act for the advantage of his own estate, connected in interest with the other estates in the same town, and it is also his duty to act for the benefit of those he represents in another town; their interest is distinct—the one cannot be consulted without sacrificing the other—Can that be a reasonable [illegible] of the clause then, which will create two opposite duties? and if the clause is construed, as some men construe it, will it not create them? The most reasonable construction appears to be, that no man shall be elected to the place of a Deputy, who is not a freeman and freeholder in the town he represents, equal in estate, and connected in interest with those he represents.

Let us next trace the meaning of the clause, by comparing it with other parts of the law. The law says, "No man shall be permitted to vote for any Deputy, who is not possessed of an estate in the town where he lives, sufficient to qualify him agreeable to this act; *or be the eldest son of such a freeholder.*" Valerius is charged with artfully omitting these last words, when in fact he thought them of too little consequence to be inserted. He wished to shew, by his quotation, that a man possessed of a freehold in one town, could not vote for any Deputy in another town: What necessity could there be then of inserting these last words, for was not the eldest son, like the freeholder himself, confined to the town where the freehold was situated? Here then he returns to his former question, Can it be presumed that the Legislature intended making the qualification of a Deputy less than that of a voter, when they have directly made that of a voter less than that of a Deputy?—For they have said the eldest son of a freeholder shall be a voter, yet none but the freeholder himself a Deputy—the son may vote upon the expectancy, but the father alone shall represent upon the absolute possession, of the estate. It would be in vain to try to enlarge the privileges of the eldest son, by searching for the spirit of the law; for were we to consult reason, upon which the spirit of the law is founded, we should, instead of dressing him in the privilege of a Deputy, strip him of that of a voter.

But though the meaning of the clause may be established by rational deduction—though it may be ascertained by comparing it with other parts of the law—yet we have evidence more plenary, we have authority irrefragable from the Legislature itself, which neither sophistry can evade, nor stupidity misapprehend. If the clause is construed in the ridiculous manner in which, some, to promote their own interest, have construed it, a man being a freeman in one town, is completely qualified to represent any other town in which he has a freehold, because he is a freeman and freeholder in the State; and a freeman and a freeholder in the State, according to their construction, is qualified to represent any particular town in which he is neither a freeman nor a freeholder. If this was intended by the law, C. G. is legally elected, but if it was not intended, C. G's election must fall with the hopes of his supporters. I say then, that it was not intended by the law, and I prove it by the subsequent acts of the Legislature, for if the law meant what some wish to make it mean, what necessity could there possibly be of afterwards granting, particularly to New-Shoreham†, or to any other town, a privilege of which they were completely possessed? I say, was it not absurd for the Legislature to specially grant to New-Shoreham, for certain local reasons, the liberty of being represented by

* *Wood's Institutes, page 9.* † *See June Session, 1783.*

a man not a freeman of the same, but a freeman of the State, when, as it is said, they had fully and generally granted it to her before? Or rather is it not indubitable from this special law, that the Legislature never intended the qualifying clause in the general law should be construed as it has been construed? Let candour then say whether C. G. when tried by the law of the State, is qualified for the office of a Deputy: and even when the law is laid aside, and he is tried by any other test, he will appear an huge mass of deformity supported by the tottering pillars of party prejudice and ignorance.

In addition to C. G's insufficient estate, Valerius charged him with insufficient virtue. This charge, far from retracting, he willingly supports. When C. G. had slighted the feelings of his fellow-citizens, when he had trespassed upon their peace, when he had disregarded the recommendations of the Legislature, it was evident to Valerius that he was neither a person of sufficient virtue, nor of common sensibility; for if the Legislature had created any new religious duty, if they had ordered persons to fast whose religious principles were opposed to fasting, if they had ordered them to worship a New God, conscience might then operate; but when the Legislature had exercised no such authority, when they had recommended a day only for the performance of an acknowledged duty, then the not observing this recommendation must have proceeded from obstinacy and ostentatious singularity, rather than from the dictate of reason. In observing the recommendation, in consulting the feelings of his fellow men, C. G. would have appeared in a more favourable light, than in sporting with the one and unnoticing the other—the former would be the monition of immaculate Conscience—the latter the suggestion of ignorance and depravity.—If every man should arrogate to himself the right of observing those laws or recommendations only which were agreeable to him, few would be noticed; and if after a man has exercised this right we array him in the dress of public approbation, the number of disregarders will be encouraged and increased.

With respect to C. G's. ability and experience Valerius wishes to say nothing at present; his observations concerning them are already exposed to the inspection of the public, and let them determine how far they are just.

To the venerable C. G. let us turn for a moment, though he has written but little, it abounds with impertenance. In the fulness of his wrath, in the mightiness of his power, he showers down curses on Valerius, he charges him with abusing the public. But C. G. if Valerius in considering the transactions of the last Town-Meeting, could possibly have forgotten those concerned in it, he would have done it with pleasure—He wished not to ridicule his fellow citizens, on the one hand—nor to smother the truth on the other—but with what face can C. G. charge Valerius with abusing these Citizens, when he recollects the last fast-day—when he also considers that he now holds an office to which he was elected in an unguarded moment, and of which a majority of these Citizens wish him to be divested; but impudence is congenial with the constitution of some men.

These are the observations of a Republican, who is convinced his country can never be secured from licentiousness on the one hand, and despotism on the other, but by electing to offices of trust men of ability and virtue. VALERIUS.

N. H.

THEATRE, *Newport, 5th May*, 1794.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. HARPER finds himself under the necessity of troubling the public with the reasons why the remainder of the performers he had engaged, did not appear in the performances at this Theatre on Thursday last.

In the month of February last, having engaged Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Watts, and Mrs. Metchler, for the present season; he directed them by letter, to assemble at Newport on the first of April last. In answer to which, he received their letters from Cape-Ann, promising to attend at the time and place appointed; and in consequence thereof advertised that the Theatre would open on the 21st, in order to allow them twenty days to prepare themselves in the novelty he intended to bring forward in the early part of the season. In confirmation of these promises he received a proposal for an engagement, by letter, from Mr. Adams, who acted as manager of the company they then belonged to, and who concludes by observing, "That the company will join at Newport, whenever sent for," &c.

On the 18th of the last month, only two days previous to the intended opening of the Theatre, Mr. Harper received a letter from Mr. Solomon, informing him, that he could not obtain from Mr. Adams the balance of his account (without which he could not proceed to Newport) unless he, with his wife, went from Cape-Ann to Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, to perform four nights; but that they would *positively* be in Newport by the 21st, and which is the last account received from any of the performers above mentioned.

The opening of the Theatre was delayed from time to time, in hourly expectation of their arrival, until Mr. Harper, fearing that the public, ignorant of the difficulties under which he laboured, might censure him for such delay; despatched a messenger from Newport to Portsmouth, to inquire into the true cause which detained his performers. The person so employed, proceeded on his journey as far as Boston, and being there informed, that the Company proposed to remain an uncertain time at Portsmouth; engaged Mr. Kenna and Mr. Powers (then fortunately in Boston) with whom he returned to Newport on the 24th.

Thus have the public been treated by performers whom gratitude to them, should have urged a punctual performance of their agreement—and thus have the managers sustained a severe loss, by being obliged to pay the remainder of their Company, with musicians, &c. &c. who attended at the time appointed.

Mr. Harper begs leave to add, that upon discovering the treatment above mentioned, he wrote to New-York and Charleston, to endeavour to engage some performers who had, previous to the commencement of the present season, applied to him for that purpose, and who he then declined entering into agreements with, in order to accommodate those above named.

He further respectfully informs the Public, That he is preparing a Variety of Entertainment for the present Week; such as he trusts will be worthy of their Patronage.—The Particulars of which will appear in the Bills of the Day.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of May,

A NEW OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Written by a Gentleman of Newport, *and to be spoken by Mr.* HARPER.

After which will be presented,

A COMEDY, written by Mr. *Murphy*, Author of the *Grecian Daughter*, *The Orphan of China*, *All in the Wrong*, &c. &c.—Called,

The CITIZEN,

OR,

NO FOOL, LIKE AN OLD ONE.

OLD PHILPOT,	Mr. KENNA,
YOUNG PHILPOT,	Mr. HARPER,
YOUNG WILDING,	Mr. FRANSIS,
BEAUFORT,	Mr. POWERS,
MARIA,	Miss SMITH.

The ORIGINAL EPILOGUE *by Mr.* Kenna *and Mr.* Harper, *in the Characters of* Old *and* Young Philpot.

A HORNPIPE,

By Miss SMITH.

To which will be added,

A humourous FARCE (never performed here) Called,

TRICK UPON TRICK;

OR,

The VINTNER IN THE SUDS.

MIXUM (*the Vintner*) Mr. KENNA.
VIZARD (*a notorious Cheat*) Mr. HARPER.
FREEMAN, Mr. FRANSIS.
SOLOMON SMACK (*a Barber's Boy*) Mr. POWERS.
Mrs. MIXUM (*the Vintner's Wife*) Miss Smith.

After the FARCE (*by particular Desire*)

BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL;

OR,

The PICTURE OF A PLAY-HOUSE,

By Mr. FRANSIS.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin precisely at One Quarter after Seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

Leaumont,

Leader of the BAND, of the NEWPORT THEATRE,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he proposes to open shortly, a DANCING SCHOOL, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—his Mode is easy—and will engage to teach the Pupils, who may honor him, in a little Time, to dance gracefully and elegantly.—He also proposes to teach EVERY INSTRUMENT,* and in so short a Time, that the *Learner will be astonished.*

Said LEAUMONT will open, as soon as a sufficient Number offers—He is to be found at any Hour of the Day, at the THEATRE, or at his present Lodgings at *Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-House.*

Newport, May 1, 1794.

* *Principally the* Piano Forte.

Coarse *SALT,*

Suitable for the FISHERY,

FOR SALE, BY

Thomas Howland.

May 4, 1794.

The famous HORSE,

ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON HAZARD's, at South Kingston, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little Rest.——He is a beautiful dark brown HORSE, raised in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters English, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the same Horse that was kept the last Year on Little-Rest Hill, where his Colts are now to be seen, equal to any in New England.——Said Horse will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Season, and will be at Hopkinton City the first and third Mondays in May. Those who wish to raise fine HORSES, come and see the Horse and his Colts for yourselves, as they will be more satisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.——Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Season—to ensure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South-Kingstown, May 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, AT

PUBLIC VENDUE,

The 10th Instant, to begin at 10 o'Clock, on the Premises,

Three several Tenements on the

Point, viz.—One containing Two Lots, with a House thereon, late occupied by Joshua Peckham, deceased.——Another containing Two Lots, with a House, near Robert Tayler's.——And the other containing Two Lots, with a House, late Myer Polock's, if not disposed of before.——The Conditions to be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, the 3d of 5th Month, 1794.

To be Sold, at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

By GARDNER and DEAN, on *Friday*, May 9,

THE neat, new Household FURNITURE, of JOHN HARRIOTT, Esquire, at his House, on the Point. Consisting of Mahogany and other Tables, Chairs, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Mahogany and other Bedsteads, a very good Eight Day Clock, a Dresser with Drawers, a Beaureau Desk, a handsome Japan Tea-Tray, a Fishing Rod, Lines and Hooks, Knives and Forks, various Kitchen and Culinary Articles in Tin, Iron and Copper; Stone Bottles, Glass Bottles, sundry Tools, Washing Tubs, &c.

Sale to begin precisely at Ten o'Clock.

Newport, May 5, 1794.

To be Sold, by

Moses Seixas,

THE Materials which compose the House, next Westward to his Mansion-House.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

TWO Townships of LAND, bordering on the Susquehannah River East, and on the Chemung River North, upon the Pennsylvania Line, in the County of Luzern—only one Mile from the Township of Tioga.—Each Township containing 16,000 Acres, which will be surveyed into 300 Acre Lots—the Soil being of the best Quality, and abounds with large Maple Orchards, for the manufacturing Sugar—exceeding well watered, with sundry fine Mill-Seats near the River, where Fish and Fowls are in Abundance.——Any Quantity of said Lands, from One Hundred Acres to a whole Township, may be purchased.——Good warrantee Deeds will be given, and a generous Term allowed for Payment, and cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere, by applying to JOHN GARDINER, now in South Kingstown, lately from the State of New-York.

April 28, 1794.

Robert Babcock

Respectfully informs the Public at large, and his Friends in particular,

That he has taken the House, lately improved by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the North Side of the Parade,

Where he proposes to keep a

House of Entertainment, for Gentlemen Travellers and others, as also Boarding and Lodging.——Those who put up at his House, may be assured of meeting with good Accommodation; and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c. *April 9, 1794.*

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of WILLIAM WATSON, of South Kingstown, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

JOSEPH FINCH

Has for Sale, at his House upon the upper End of the Point,

CHOICE new white RICE, by the Tierce, Half Ditto, and by the Quarter.

Newport, April 21, 1794

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, March 7.

ABOUT 4 o'clock last Wednesday evening, an alarm of fire was given from the palace. It first appeared in the upper story of the south corner of the front side, which is to the westward; and, although every endeavour was used to extinguish the flames, they soon began to spread to the northward. About half past six the royal family were told, that little or no hopes of saving the palace were left. They retired to another quarter of the town.

The flames were assisted by a fresh gale of wind from the south, and about half past eight the spire was burnt down. At 10 o'clock the whole body of this immense building was in a blaze, which at once exhibited a very grand but awful scene. In short the whole palace of Christianfburgh was reduced to the bare walls, in the course of six hours. The damage will amount to many millions.

BASLE, February 5.

A great number of fugitive French come here to pass their wretched days in Switzerland. We are assured, that more than 50,000 persons left Alsace, when the Austrians were obliged to abandon it. They are now wandering from town to town, in want of every necessary; and what renders their situation the more miserable is, that in general they have heretofore lived in ease, and many in affluence.

LONDON, March 13.

The Regent of Sweden has resolved to equip a squadron of eight sail of the line, and four frigates, to act in conjunction with that of Denmark, for the protection of their trade, and for causing respect to be paid to the neutrality of both kingdoms. This measure by no means breathes good will to the concert of Princes against France.

The French have spread themselves into Austrian Luxembourg either to cause a diversion, or to form a cordon round that important fortress, which is its capital. Every thing is still quiet, but the sky is low and heavy, the element smooth, a hollow roar vibrates on the ear, and the agitation of the air prepares us for the bursting of the cloud and the violence of the whirl wind.

Sunday night about midnight, his royal highness the Duke of York set off from York-house, to join the army in Flanders. His royal highness was attended by General Hunse, Colonels Howgill and Calvert, and Captain Murray.

KINGSTON March 28.

Extract of a letter from L'Arcahaye, dated 21st March.

"Yesterday all the vessels at Port-au-Prince, made their escape from thence, but were prevented going further than this by Captain Rowley and Capt. Perkins. The cause of this sudden business was owing to the parties there falling out; the consequence was dreadful; they put all the better sort they could lay hold of to death which amounts to 600.

"From this translation, we may shortly expect to be in possession of it, but am much afraid they will set fire to the town before we get in; they have destroyed the plain clote by it a few days ago. The Brigands came within six miles of this town a few nights ago, and destroyed one of the finest buildings in St. Domingo, and cut off the head of one unfortunate fellow they found there."

CHARLESTON, April 10.

Yesterday arrived the privateer schooner de Montague, with the following prizes, viz. schooner Signior del Carm, Marret, from Porto Rico; and polacre brig St. Jago, from Barcelona, laden with wine, fruit, and brandy; her cargo is valued at 150,000 dollars.

By these prizes, we learn, that they left in Porto Rico about 60 sail of American vessels, which had been carried in there by the Spanish cruizers. That a considerable number of them were CONDEMNED, upon a similar principle to that adopted by the BRITISH; and that the rest would undoubtedly share the same fate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Encouragement to enterprize in the settlement of new lands, in an extract of a letter from Cooper's-town, (on the Susquehannah) dated April 19th, to a gentleman in this city.

"As you delight in useful improvements, I wish you could look for one hour at the bustle of Cooper's town. We are now erecting a church, 60 by 50, with a steeple 120 feet high; a library, with a stock of 1200 volumes; a market-house; and a bettering-house for the county. We are likewise cutting a road through the East Mountain, at which we all work half a day in every week.—We are besides bringing the water under ground, in four hundred and seventy pipes, from the West-Mountain to every house in town, and expect to have it completed by the 20th of June. We have added to all this, an Academy of 64 scholars. The whole settlement [which in 1785 was a wilderness] now contains 28,000 inhabitants."

The following important communication was read in the House of Representatives of the United States yesterday.

(Translation.)

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—OR DEATH.

The Representatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of Public Safety—

To the Citizens, Members of the Congress of the United States of America;

AFTER having laid the foundation of our Liberty, it became incumbent on us to secure it. A National Government is born, and with it Victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the salvation of the state it has been resorted to, and the State is saved. At its voice 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its signal, interior order is restored; fruitful industry is expanded; the conspirators fall.

We impart the news of the success of our armies to a People, who, having obtained Liberty in a similar manner with ourselves, cannot learn, but with enthusiasm, of the victories of Republicans, and the downfal of Tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantage of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themselves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have sullied her territory by the vilest and blackest of crimes; Genoa has refumed all her energy, and driven the English and Spaniards from her ports.

In the north, our triumphs, not less brilliant, have given the combined powers some severe shocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten, every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine, our army in pursuit of them, have advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of success which unfolds itself at the same moment, at every point to which the French Republic sends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing astonishing to you; you, magnanimous Republicans, who will easily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vast career left to the defenders of the people who honour humanity.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought as political unions: our successes reverberate on you, and the fall of our eternal and implacable enemies, will be as satisfactory to America as to outraged France. Our cause is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under these glorious auspices that the Representatives of the French People, are pressed by the desire of drawing closer more than ever, the bonds of friendship, which unite two great, generous and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture in the world, and being an immoveable Colossus, she will rest one foot on each hemisphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, those two sources of national prosperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandize, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us discard every thing which may disturb that necessary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, still more than by reciprocal interest; that harmony which has not a cautious, selfish mercantile policy for its principle, but the esteem, the fraternity, all the social and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honor, Prosperity, and Fraternity,

The Representatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of Public Safety,

× Jeanbon André, × Robespierre,
× C. A Prieur, × Couthou,
A. Barrere, Carnot,
Billaud Varenne, Collot D'Herbois.
× R. Lindet,

Paris, 22 Pluviose, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(10th February, 1793.

Faithfully translated from the original by

GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

April 23d, 1794.

We hear that the following vote passed the Senate of the United States yesterday, unanimously—

Ordered,

That the Letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, addressed to Congress, be transmitted to the President, and that he be requested to cause the same to be answered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in such manner as shall manifest their sincere friendship and good-will to the French Republic.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Duquely, a member of the Irish Parliament, February 5, 1794.

We love the House of Hanover; but is that a reason why we shall fight the French until they love the House of Bourbon; which for centuries had been the oppressors of the people? We have had our bloody days—and had the same combination attempted to punish the murder of Charles the First, the same disorders and miseries would have taken place, which began with the manifestoes of the Duke of Brunswick. Why did not AMERICA DRAW THE SWORD FOR LOUIS, who fought for her and against us, and who styled himself her Deliverer?—Because! AMERICA ACTED WITHOUT PASSION—and, though in an infant state, has GIVEN LESSONS OF WISDOM, AND CAUTION, TO OLD ENGLAND.

MAY 3.

CIVIC FESTIVAL.

On Thursday last, May 1st. the Democratic and German Republican Societies of this city, together with a number of their fellow citizens, assembled at the place of citizen Heral, about three miles from town, to celebrate the late successes of their French brethren.

Though the celebration of the day [St. Tammany's] by several separate companies deprived the general meeting of a number of true republicans and tho' the notice of this Civic Festival was but short, yet about 800 citizens among whom the Governor and several officers of the State and Federal governments attended, assembled to celebrate those events which have so eminently conduced to consolidate French liberty and guarantee our independence. The Minister and other officers of the French republic favoured the citizens with their company.

The flags of the sister republics marked and ornamented the feast of festivity. At two the company partook of a plain yet plentiful repast, after which the following toasts were drank accompanied by universal marks of approbation.

I. The Republic of France one and indivisible---May her triumphs multiply until every day in the year be rendered a festival in the calender of Liberty, and a fast in the calender of courts.

II. The People of the United States---May each revolving year increase their detestation of every species of tyranny and their vigilance to secure the glorious inheritance acquired by their Revolution.

III. The Alliance between the sister Republics of the United States and France---may their Union be as incorporate as light and heat and their friendship as lasting as time.

IV. The Mountain---May tyrannny be chained at its foot, and may the light of Liberty from its summit cheer and illuminate the whole world.

V. The Republic of Genoa---May every nation that values its Independance disdain like her the solicitations and resist the power of tyrants combined for the destruction of freedom and equality.

VI. The great family of Mankind---May the distinction of nation and of language be lost in the association of freedom and of friendship, till the inhabitants of the various sections of the globe shall be distinguished only by their virtues and their talents.

VII. The Constitution of the United States---May its form and spirit be the invariable guide of all who administer it---may its authority never be prostituted for the purposes of party, nor its departments illegally blended for the purposes of intrigue.

VIII. The Man of the People---the minority of the Senate: and the majority of the House of Representatives of the United States. May they on future, as on past occasions, have wisdom to discover and fortitude to resist every attack upon the Constitution and rights of their country, while they enjoy for their services the patriot's true reward, the love and confidence of their fellow citizens.

IX. A Revolutionary Tribunal in Great Britain: May it give lessons of Liberty to her king, examples of Justice to her Ministry, and Honesty to her Legislature.

X. The armies of the French Republic: May they be invincible and unshaken, till by their glorious efforts Liberty and peace, exalted in the same triumphal Car, shall be drawn to the temple of Janus by the humble tyrants who have dared to molest them.

XI. The extinction of Monarchy: may the next generation know kings only by the page of history, and wonder that such monsters were ever permitted to exist.

XII. Reason: may it successfully counteract the baneful effects of executive influence, expose the insidious arts of judicial sophistry, and preserve inviolate the purity of legislation.

XIII. Knowledge: may every citizen be so learned as to know his rights, and so brave as to assert them.

XIV. The fair daughters of America and France: may they ever possess virtue to attract merit, and sense to reward it.

XV. The Democratic and Republican Societies of the United States; may they preserve and disseminate their principles, undaunted by the frowns of power; uncontaminated by the luxury of aristocracy, till the rights of man shall become the supreme law of every land, and their separate fraternities be absorbed in one great democratic Society comprehending the human race.

VOLUNTEERS.

I. May every free nation consider a public debt as a public *curse*, and may the man who would assert a contrary opinion be considered as the enemy to his country.

II. The unfortunate victims of British tyranny: the members of the Popular convention of Scotland: may their fate recoil upon their persecutors, and may those who have sought an asylum in this country find in every American a brother and a friend.

III. The dispersed friends of Liberty throughout the world: may France be the rallying point where they may collect their scattered forces, and whence they may sally forth to the destruction of all the tyrants of the earth.

By the Minister of the French Republic.

May the principles of Reason be universal as they are eternal.

By the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Peace on their own terms to the French Republic.

The President and Vice-Presidents of the three Sister Societies presided at the feast, the preparations for which do the greatest honour to the managers.

After dinner the citizens formed a *double* line in a *lane* which led to the place of entertainment, and the President of the Democratic Society gave the fraternal embrace to the Minister of the French Republic, amid the acclamations and most animated joy of all the company.

The citizens, then, some time being spent in the effusions of mirth, friendship and good humour, accompanied the Minister to town in a regular order of march, headed by music and the colours of the Republic, and by one of the companies of volunteer infantry of this city.

They partook of some refreshments provided in the Minister's garden, and preserving their line of march through part of the city, dispersed with perfect good humour and tranquility before the State-House.

The provisions which remained after the repast, were distributed, agreeable to order, among the prisoners confined in the gaol of this city.

May 6.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated May 1, 1794.

"This day a certain Captain R——, commanding a brig owned by Mr. Delaport, of this town, was imprudent enough to reverse the colours of the United States, and hoist the British above. The people of the port, enraged thereat, called him to account—but instead of attempting to vindicate himself, abused the American, their measures, government, &c. in the most oppressive language—upon which he was tarred and feathered, brought to town, and led through all the streets, accompanied by a great concourse of people, huzzaing at every corner, R—— is an American.

"I have also to inform you, that two British boats (privateers) belonging to that scoundrel Emery, of St. Kitts, have arrived at Norfolk. The captains attempted to evade being known, secreted their guns in the holds of the vessels, where they were buried in salt, and went in under pretence of procuring provisions.—It being discovered who they were, the inhabitants of the town assembled, seized the vessels, and carted the two captains, cloathed with tar and feathers, through the principal streets of Norfolk. I had this information from Pitt the Pilot, who says he was an eye-witness to the scene the day before yesterday."

Yesterday, in the House of Representatives of the United States, a Resolution was passed, which exempts from the embargo, all ships or vessels in the ports of the United States, that are now loaded and bound to China or the East-Indies.

Capt. Gerrish, in 26 days from Kingston, Jamaica, informs, that Captain Barney, in the ship Sampson, was to have sailed for Baltimore in 12 days, having obtained Security for the value of his ship. Several vessels were liberated in like manner, but the cargoes of all were detained.—A number were sent in shortly before Capt. Gerrish sailed—Flour at 8 dollars, and beef 200. All the ports of the island were just opened for provisions in American bottoms, and such supplies expected that the flour in store was selling off at auction.

BOSTON, May 3.

By Capt. Wha[illegible], who arrived here yesterday, from

HOUSE of LORDS,
January 23.

Motion for acknowledging the French Republic.

EARL Stanhope rose to make the motion, of which he on Tuesday evening he gave notice.—His Lordship said, that it was his intention to treat the subject, which he would have the honour to lay before their Lordships, with that moderation and temperance which its importance most certainly required. He was convinced that his Majesty's ministers were misguided and deluded with respect to the affairs of France. They had founded their opinions on fabrications, and were acting accordingly without investigating, as they should have done, the resources of that great and surprising nation. His Lordship said, that he should follow the example of the noble Lord who seconded the address, by appreciating the real situation of that country. How much his Majesty's ministers had been mistaken with regard to France was obvious—for not one prediction which they had made a few months ago was realized, and every prophecy they had made was regularly belied by the event. He called their Lordships recollection to the traiterous correspondence bill, which had been debated last session, and the expectations which ministers formed of the consequences of carrying that into a law. They must have recollected, that one particular clause was for the purpose of preventing France from being supplied from this country with arms; and it was also asserted, that "if they could not obtain arms from England, they would find it impossible to carry on the war." But this assertion was fallacious; they had the best artillery in the world, and it would appear from the report of the minister of war, that they had in their possession 700,000 muskets ready to be delivered out to the different departments. The cause of that curious clause being introduced in the traiterous correspondence bill, which prohibited the exportation of arms, was, because his Majesty's ministers believed and assured the House that France could not manufacture more than 40 000 stand of arms a year. But the fact manifested their ignorance, for 1000 could be produced per day in Paris alone. The next subject to which his Majesty's ministers wisely adverted, was the improbability of the French being supplied with ammunition; now the fact in this particular is also the reverse, for the National Convention had ammunition sufficient in store to last for seven years, though the war was even of a more sanguinary nature than it is at present. He did not suppose that his Majesty's ministers meant to deceive the country, but as they were convinced of their errors he did not think it could degrade them to retract their assertions. There was another mistake under which they also laboured, and this related to what they imagined the imbecility of the existing Government of France; but he observed, however, the ministers of other countries might with *impunity* deceive the people, in France it was not the case, for the *guillotine* was at their back, which he thought no bad regulation, if adopted with respect to the ministers of other nations. He insisted, that all the rumours respecting the want of cloathing was as fallacious as the other statements made last session by his noble relation. In the south the Republican army was as completely cloathed as any troops in Europe; and if they were not, it was ridiculous to suppose, that men fighting for their liberties, and hurried on by the enthusiastic zeal of freemen, paid any regard to the frippery of dress. Besides, it was well known, that sooner than the soldiers should want cloaths, there was not a man in France who would not cheerfully dispense with his own comforts, and give up his suit to yield comfort to his warlike brethren. It was also asserted, a proof that the French could not continue the war, that they had no money; the same argument was used during the American war, but its absurdity was proved by the fatal result of the hostilities against that country.—He called their Lordships recollection, to that unfortunate war, and the expectations that were formed of its subjugation in consequence of the want of specie. But Sir George Saville, that great and able statesman, had wisely remarked, that whatever was valuable was according to the estimation in which it was held, and that whatever any nation stamp a value on was as passable as money, and tantamount to all the uses of specie. If their Lordships were of opinion that the French could not carry on the war without gold and silver, he would tell them that they had more bullion than any other nation in Europe in their treasury, acquired by forced loans and voluntary contributions. Last session his assertion, that an assignat was of more value that an English bank note, excited a smile in the countenance of his noble relation.—These assignats had been called in another place, with all the *sublime phraseology* of the speaker (Mr. Pitt) a system of gigantic swindling. But he did not feel the least gratification in retorting on those who laughed at his assertions, by insisting that they stand supported by facts, for a bank note is not worth more now than it was then, and assignats are forty per cent. encreased in value. It was delusive to say that the French had no resources; the sale of the forfeited lands, the plunder of the churches and the confiscated property, was estimated at one hundred and fifty three millions, and the sale of these had since exceeded that estimate. The very lands whereon the Prussians had been encamped had been sold; such was the activity and resource of this surprising people. Their Lordships had been assured, that the army of France was a mere raw and undisciplined rabble; but the opinion of the Duke of Brunswick was quite different. They are now brought to a degree of discipline equal to any troops in the world. Beat them on a Monday, on a Tuesday, on a Wednesday, on the Thursday they will return to the charge and defeat their enemies. Beat the Austrians but once, and it is a month before you can get them to renew the attest.

The noble Earl next inquired of the military Gentlemen present, what was the discipline of the troops lately obliged to evacuate Toulon, when General O'Hara was unfortunately taken prisoner? When English, Neapolitans, Welch, Italians, Irish, Piedmontese, Scotch, Sardinians and Spanish, acted together; when interpreters must be sent round to the different commanders, and a confusion of tongues interfered equal to that of the tower of Babel, before any enterprize could be attempted!—What was the consequence of this unfortunate business? Why that in the last desperate action, "one half was killed, and the other half ran away." His Lordship next adverted to the object of the British ministers to starve the French into compliance. What, exclaimed his Lordship, starve twenty-four millions of people? For that must be the object; and thereby include all the men, women, and helpless children in the country. There was another circumstance which could never fail to augment the number of the enemy's troops?—As the Army was always well provided with provision, if any difficulty arose in any man's neighbourhood to obtain corn, he fled to the army, joined the forces of the nation, and instantly, received ample means of existence. If it were asked how his Lordship could account for the superior discipline of the French army? He would reply, by the custom of the country being totally opposite to other nations. In England, he remarked, that soldiers were enlisted for life, which was a state of actual slavery; there they were dismissed after serving a certain number of years: What then was the consequence? The soldiers retired to their home, and instructed the young men in the dexterity of the sword and the use of the firelock. The noble Lord who seconded the address, expressed himself with candour, when he professed that the rising in a mass was a novel expedient. It was indeed; it was what no other country would adopt, what no other country could accomplish; it was as singular as the Lever of Archimedes, which if that great mechanic had carried into effect, threatened destruction to the world! His Lordship next adverted to a circumstance which demonstrated the stoical virtue of the nation. In Paris, the people had heard that two battalions in the interior had formed the plan of a counter-revolution. The story was believed, and what was the consequence? Six hundred of the parents and relations of the men who composed those battalions, appeared at the bar of the National Convention, and demanded that exemplary justice should be done to the traitors. Search into ancient and modern history, continued the noble Earl, and you shall never meet an instance of such enthusiastic patriotism. In the history of the old Roman government, you will find a Brutus offering up his son as a sacrifice to the Public Weal: he was an only example; but here you find the fathers, mothers, and sisters rushing to the bar of the Convention and demanding that their relatives offending should be made a sacrifice to insulted liberty. In recurring, he observed to the state of the finances of the Republic, besides 153,000,000, there was also to be taken into account the late king's civil list, in addition to which was the 4,000,000, from Bourdeaux, and the amount of silver saints and golden apostles, and the produce of church bells, which was much better applied in the service of the country, than uselessly dangling in steeples! This was the amount of the treasury. If you wish to know the amount of their strength, let it be estimated by the valour of their troops, and the enthusiasm of the people. What! exclaimed his Lordship, can you suppose with my noble relation, that England will expend her last man and her last guinea, in the fruitless contest? there is something grossly mischievous in the idea—I have, continued he, been in the north, in the south, and in the west of England, and I am well assured, that the people are solicitous to have an end put to this ruinous contest. Consider, observed his Lordship, how long the revolution has continued; those who were boys at the first convulsion in that mighty Empire, are now matured into men; they are become soldiers, bro't up in new principles, and uninfluenced by those bigoted ideas that degraded the people under the old despotic monarchy. The noble Earl next took a view of the different proclamations issued by the different commanders of the armies and fleets of the allied powers. He first adverted to the declaration in the Netherlands, which was reversed almost as soon as it was issued, and a subsequent one published in its place, totally differing in principle. He next noticed that issued by Lord Hood at Toulon, which offered to the French the Constitution of 1789. This was followed by a manifesto from Wurmser, differing entirely from the other, and which had for its object the old despotism of France, previous to the destruction of the infamous bastile. Thus, in six months were issued six different proclamations. How then can the French have reliance in men who have acted with such marked duplicity, as to state so many falsehoods in so many months. Let Lyons, let the people of La Vendee and those of Toulon, who have been destroyed, state what reliance can be placed on the professions of the allies.

The noble mover of the address had said that this country could have no objection to make peace with France "when she desisted from meddling with the government of other countries: and this he contended they had already done, and therefore if he should divide the house, which it was by no means his intention, he should at least be certain of one vote, that they had so done: His Lordship read the 118th and 119th articles of their constitution, by which they expressly say, they are by nature allied to all free people they shall not interfere with the government of other countries, as no foreign power shall interfere with their. Surrounded as they were by hostile bands, it was true, that the provisional government of the country differed from the permanent constitution. And he hesitated not to pronounce that constitution a master-piece of wisdom, though formed in a short time, and such as prevented the Republic from meddling with the governments of other nations.—But why should we be apprehensive of the French interfering in the government of this country? Have they not often mentioned in the Jacobin Club that England was a free nation? I can prove it by fact, which cannot be denied; did not the Jacobin Club order the flags of America, of England, and of France, to fly over their Hall, as the only free nations, and the only worthy of being united? but, my Lords, our conduct must change that noble opinion they had of us, and I fear it will be long before the same sentiment of this country can be found reigning in the same assembly. But it had been said, will you, can you make peace with atheists, men devoid of all religion? That this did not apply to the French in general, for the men now in power, he inferred from their first making their declaration in the face of heaven, and then seeking out the most beautiful sentiments in the Christian Religion to define their natural rights. That this charge would have applied to a very large number of persons in France he verily believed; but then it was to the aristocrats, and even the priests. His reason for thinking so was, with a number of other circumstances, being once in a large company of the first distinction in Paris, with the noble earl (Mansfield) then in his place, and the conversation turning upon the existence of God, when the best that could be admitted by them was, that it was a good imposition to hold out to the vulgar. It was shocking, his lordship said, even to recollect the conversation he then heard; but it was his most firm belief, that the poorer, or rather the middling people, of every country, were the most religious in them: and it was the middling people who composed the National Convention of France. That as this constitution had been so framed and so recognized, by all, (for it would hardly be said that there was any thing of a strong opposition party now, for they had fatally been destroyed) with some of them possibly religion might have been made an improper use of. Every man had a right to think as suited his reason—civil liberty allowed that freedom:—But, my lords, you say it is dreadful to plunder these venerable Ecclesiastics; it is no such thing; the clergy of France are still paid for their exertions.—Some get pensions—others continue their functions, and are rewarded for their service; but if France did not pay her clergy, she is not the only country which acts so; there is one Province in America which has no establishment, and the principle the inhabitants go on is, that the clergy by their personal attendance and assiduity, should deserve it, and obtain it from voluntary contribution. The truth was, that the clergy made a mere anarchy of religion in France, and this would be evident on reading a list of the implements of trade—the tools of these reverend gentlemen, taken in the camp of an army of the Royalists in La Vendee, where the only artillery, the only baggage, recovered by the Republican army from the Royalists, was Images, Crucifixes, golden Saints, Chalices, Mass ornaments, Hosts, &c. &c." His Lordship was called to order, by

The Bishop of Durham,—who said, he thought his Lordship's speech better calculated for the National Assembly than that of which he was a member; and that he supposed his Lordship's zeal for liberty carried him beyond those bounds to which that house was always accustomed.

Lord Abingdon. The noble Lord set out with talking of hanging; but, my Lords, should he encourage such doctrines, he may meet himself what he seemed to approve.

Lord Stanhope. My Lords, I will take care and give myself rope enough, but should I ever be called on, in support of the liberties of my country, I never shall shudder at the rope, or dismayed by the guillotine. He really ment nothing disrespectful to religion; he only meant to expose the tricks of some of its professors.—He was satisfied he did not transgress any known rule of order; but if their lordships did not wish to hear this, even their pleasure should command him. His Lordship then recapitulated the heads of what he had said, and assured their Lordships that they would find themselves much mistaken, if they supposed that the French would yield for want of supplies. Their Lordships ought to recollect what the late Lord Chatham once said in that house during the American war. "Don't talk of repealing pieces of parchment called acts of parliament, repeal the animosities that ye have kindled between the two nations; acknowledge the republic, the independence of America; this alone can restore the injury you have committed; this will pour a balm into the wounds of your afflicted brethren; this can alone accomplish a reconciliation." Having thus clearly, as he thought, answered every objection to opening a treaty for peace, which would put a stop to this ruinous war, he should move,

"That an humble address be presented to his Ma-
"jesty, advising his Majesty to discontinue hostilities,
"as it appeared from an article of the French constitu-
"tion, that her government did not mean to interfere
"in changing any government, nor suffer any power to
"alter that which she had formed.—Praying, that his
"Majesty seeing the destructive nature of the war, and
"the delusive hope held out of success, would order his
"Ministers immediately to acknowledge the French
"Republic."

Let us do this, said his Lordship; let us be just and honest (for I am not without some religion) let us do our duty to one another; at least, let us endeavour to do justice, and leave the rest to God.

Lord Abingdon was of opinion, that the only answer which the last speech deserved, was what it had already received. A loud hoarse laugh.

Lord Darlney opposed Lord Stanhope's motion as being extremely dangerous in its tendency at the present moment, and dissented altogether from the sentiments of the noble Lord, who made the motion upon this subject.

The Earl of Warwick paid Lord Stanhope many handsome compliments for private virtues which he knew him to possess: but differed from him essentially in political sentiments, and particularly on this occasion. He allowed him purity of intentions, he declaimed all insinuations to the contrary, but he must confess his motion was in his opinion highly improper, under the circumstances of the present war.

The motion was then put, and negatived; and the house adjourned to Tuesday next.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

FOR *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers,

Executors of his last will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

Norfolk (Vir.) we are inform'd, that the fleet which sail-ed from the Capes of Virginia, were in three days after their departure, joined by 25 sail of the line &c. making in the whole 28 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and two sloops of war—and 155 sail of merchantmen (some of which carried from 4 to 8 guns,) all bound to France,---Capt W. sailed in company with them 4 days, by which he learnt the above particulars.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 12.

By a gentleman who left Portsmouth Wednesday evening last, we learn, that a vessel arrived there from Dartmouth (England) in a short passage—The Captain of which informs, that the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, were taken by the Carmagnoles whilst he lay at Dartmouth.—*Ca Ira! Ca Ira!*

NEWPORT, May 13.

Wednesday last, being the Day for the Election of Governor and General Officers of this State, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz.

His EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esquire,

GOVERNOR.

The HONOURABLE

SAMUEL J. POTTER, Esq; Deputy Governor.

THOMAS G. HAZARD, Esq;
PELEG ARNOLD, Esq;
JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Esq;
CALEB GARDNER, Esq;
JOHN COOKE, Esq;
JAMES CONGDON, Esq;
THOMAS HOXSIE, Esq;
GEORGE BROWN, Esq;
JOB WATSON, Esq;
JOHN HARRIS, Esq;
} Assistants.

HENRY WARD, Esq; Secretary.
RAY GREENE, Esq; Attorney-General.
HENRY SHERBURNE, Esq; General Treasurer.

Captain Malbone's Independent Artillery Company, and Capt. Spooner's Independent Company of Newport Guards, under Arms, together with several General and Field Officers of the Militia, in Uniform complete, escorted his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Members of the Legislature, &c. in Procession to the State House. After the Election they fired a Salute, and re-escorted the Procession to the Governor's Lodgings—His Excellency was pleased to express his Approbation, and the great Concourse of Strangers and Citizens their Praise, for the Military Appearance and soldierly Conduct of the respective Companies.

Deputies to represent the several Towns.

Newport, George Champlin, Caleb Green, Nicholas Taylor, John L. Boss, Christopher Fowler, Simeon Martin.—*Providence*, Welcome Arnold, Charles Lippitt, John Smith, Nicholas Easton.—*Portsmouth*, Abraham Anthony, jun. Tillinghast Almy, Robert Lawton, Thomas Potter.—*Warwick*, Moses Arnold, Anthony Holden, Joseph Brown, Stephen Greene, (Son of John)—*Westerly*, Thomas Noyes, Rowle Babcock.—*New Shoreham*, Edward Sands, William Littlefield.—*North-Kingstown*, Daniel Updike, George Thomas.—*South-Kingstown*, Elisha R. Potter, Rowland Brown.—*East-Greenwich*, William Greene, George Tillinghast.—*Jamestown*, Nicholas Carr, John Weeden, jen.—*Smithfield*, Arnold Paine, Henry Jenckes.—*Scituate*, James Aldrich, Job Randall.—*Gloucester*, Samuel Winsor, Silas Thayer.—*Charlestown*, Robert Congdon, Edward Wilcox.—*West Greenwich*, Amos Jackways, Ishmael Nichols.—*Coventry*, Job Green, Joseph Mathewson.—*Exeter*, Christopher Peirce, Job Wilcox.—*Middletown*, William Peckham, Nicholas Easton.—*Bristol*, Samuel Wardwell, Loring Peck.—*Tiverton*, Thomas Durfee, Abraham Barker.—*Little-Compton*, George Simmons, Isaac Bailey.—*Warren*, Charles Wheaton, Ichabod Cole.—*Cumberland*, Joseph Newell, Jotham Carpenter.—*Richmond*, Samuel Larkin, Jonathan Maxton.—*Cranston*, William Warner, Caleb Williams.—*Hopkinton*, George Thurston, Moses Barber.—*Johnston*, Noah Mathewson, William Waterman.—*North Providence* Edward Smith, Stephen Jenckes, jun.—*Barrington*, Joshua Bicknell, Josiah Humphrey.—*Foster*, William Tyler, Daniel Howard.

The Hon. WELCOME ARNOLD, Esq; was chosen Speaker—and SAMUEL EDDY, Esq; Clerk.

The following Gentlemen were chosen by the General Assembly, to the Offices affixed to their respective Names, viz.

Hon. Daniel Owen, Esq; Chief, William Taggart, Esq; 2d, Walter Cooke, Esq; 3d, Joshua Bicknell, Esq; 4th, Thomas Tillinghast, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Superior Court, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, in and throughout this State.

Constant Taber, Esq; Chief, Oliver Durfee, Esq; 2d, Peres Richmond, Esq; 3d, William Anthony, jun. Esq; 4th, Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport.

Caleb Harris, Esq; Chief, John Burton, jun. Esq; 2d, Stephen Steere, Esq; 3d, John Dorrance, Esq; 4th, Arnold Paine, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Providence.

Stephen Arnold, Esq; Chief, Anthony Low, Esq; 2d, Isaac Johnston, Esq; 3d, Benjamin Johnson, Esq; 4th, Stephen Greene, Esq; (E. G.) 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Kent.

Peter Phillips, Esq; Chief, Gideon Clark, Esq; 2d, Robert Stanton, Esq; 3d, John Allen, Esq; 4th, Thomas Tefft, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Washington.

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Christopher Ellery, Esq;—Providence, William Barton, Esq;——Washington, James Sheldon, Esq;—Bristol, Jonathan Russell, Esq;—Kent, Allen Fry, Esq.

Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas.

For the County of Newport, Thomas Peckham, Esq;—Providence, James Fenner, Esq;—Washington, Samuel E. Gardiner, Esq;—Bristol, Daniel Bradford, Esq;—Kent, Benjamin Howland, Esq.

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, William Davis, Esq;—Providence, Nehemiah Knight, Esq;—Washington, Nicholas Gardner, jun. Esq;—Bristol, Richard Smith, Esq;—Kent, Jonathan Niles, Esq.

The following Gentlemen are chosen Justices of the Peace for the Town of Newport, viz. Henry Sherburne, Benjamin Sayer, Christopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, Jonathan Almy, and Peleg Barker, Esquires.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY adjourned, on Saturday last, to the Second Monday in June next, then to meet in this Town.

From a Correspondent.

On Thursday last arrived from St. Lucie, and anchored in our Bay, his Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War, the Nautilus, having on board the Governor of St. Lucia, with his Suite; that Place having been taken by the British Forces the first of last Month.

Application was made to Governor Fenner, by the Commander of the Nautilus, for a Supply of Provisions, designed for the Use of his Sloop, immediately after her Arrival. Without doubt H. W. Bayntun, Commander, was in real need of Refreshment, and it is conjectured, by an old Yanky, whose knack at *guessing* is justly celebrated by his Fellows, that Admiral Jervis would have no distaste to the Beef of New-England. The General Assembly, then in Session, having the Subject of the Application laid before them, by the Governor, permitted the Purchase of every Article petitioned for; reflecting, with Propriety, that *Republicans* could not display that Courage, which their glorious Cause inspires, in the Conquest of Half Starved Foes; and that *the magnanimous Citizens* would give them Thanks, for the Attempt to render their Enemy, in some Measure, a worthy Object of their *vengeance*.

Information was received, by the General Assembly, of the Detention of American Citizens on board the Nautilus. The Resentment kindled in every Breast, where Love of Liberty, Detestation of Tyranny, Republican Firmness and Dignity abode, produced the Effect of *Humiliation to British Insolence*. The Representatives of the People *resolved*, that the Commander of the Nautilus, and his next Officer in Command, should *remain* on Shore, until a Committee of Citizens, nominated by the two Houses, should go on board the Sloop, and visit their Countrymen, thus infamously held in Captivity, thus proudly forced to fight, in Chains, against the Friends of *Liberty and Equality*. The Officers were accordingly detained. At 8 o'Clock, Friday Morning, the Citizens from every Part of the State, assembled at Election, together with the Inhabitants of Newport, were saluted with Tones of Joy, from the Eyes of Six Americans (Two of which Number had Families) liberated from a Slavery shocking to Humanity.

The Names of the Persons released from the above Ship are as follow, viz.

John M'Carthy, of Martha's Vineyard—John Johnson, of Charleston, South Carolina---Nicholas Martin, of Boston.--Anthony Dwyer, of George-Town—Samuel Brown, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and William Denning, of New City, New York.

We are happy to inform the Public, That the Managers of our Theatre, are, in some Degree, relieved from the State of Anxiety and Loss they sustained in Consequence of many of their Performers Non-Attendance on the Commencement of the present Season; and we congratulate the Admirers of the Drama on the Return of their old favourite Mrs. *Soloman*, with some other Performers, who arrived here Yesterday.

Sunday Evening arrived here the Ship William, Capt. Dockray, from Oporto, last from Charleston.

MARRIED]——At Providence, Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN, to Miss POLLY RUMREILL, Daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer Rumreil.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, in this State, praying that a Branch of Pawcatuck River may be turned into the great Salt Pond lying principally in that Town.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly; that Notice be given to all Persons who have any Objections against the same, in the Newport Newspaper, to appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said Petition ought not to be granted: And that the Fourth Day of the next Session be appointed to hear the said Petition. A true Copy:

Witness,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, where they have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Best and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdegrease, Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

A L S O,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White Vitriol, Chair Varnish, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, 1794,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, written by Mr. MOORE.——Called,

The FOUNDLING;

OR,

VIRTUE *Rewarded.*

Sir CHARLES RAYMOND,	Mr. KENNA
Sir ROGER BELMONT,	Mr. SOLOMAN,
YOUNG BELMONT,	Mr. FRANSIS,
Col. RAYMOND,	Mr. REDFIELD,
FADDLE,	Mr. HARPER,
VILLIARD,	Mr. POWERS,
ROSETTA,	Mrs. SOLOMAN,
FIDELIA (the *Foundling*)	Miss SMITH.

To which will be added,

A humourous ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,

The MAD-CAP;

OR,

LOVERS IN PLENTY.

GOODWILL,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BLISTER,	Mr. HARPER,
COUPEE,	Mr. KENNA,
QUAVER,	Mr. SOLOMAN,
THOMAS,	Mr. POWERS,
LUCY, (*the Mad Cap*)	Mrs. SOLOMAN.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin precisely at One Quarter after Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 2 s. 6 d.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are also desired to present their Accounts for Adjustment to the Subscriber—who has for Sale, a Variety of hard Ware, consisting of Locks and Hinges of most Kinds; Sadlery, Desk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceased's Estate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reasonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aboveaid, are requested to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Admin't.*

THE Members of the PROVIDENCE ABOLITION SOCIETY are notified, that their annual Meeting will be on the 16th Inst. at the Court-House in this Town, when a general Attendance is desired.

THOMAS ARNOLD,

Providence, 3d of 5th Month, 1794.

Taken up, at Sea, some Time

in April last, on the North Side of Block Island, a large Oak Two-Mast Boat:—She has a Tar and Spanish-Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New Shoreham.

New Shoreham, April 17, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on Monday Morning last, about 7 o'Clock, a Negro Boy, named BRISTOL, near 17 Years of Age; about 5½ Feet high; the upper Part of his Ear grown fast to his Head.——Had on, when he went away, a straw Hat, a dark Sheep's grey Coatee, blue under Jacket, striped Copper coloured Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, and Calf Skin Shoes: He carried away several other Articles of Cloathing. He was seen on board Captain Allen's Providence Packet the Morning he went away, and is supposed to have gone towards Providence.——Whoever will take him up, and secure him, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

COPENHAGEN, March 7.

ABOUT 4 o'clock last Wednesday evening, an alarm of fire was given from the palace. It first appeared in the upper ſtory of the ſouth corner of the front ſide, which is to the weſtward; and, although every endeavour was uſed to extinguiſh the flames, they ſoon began to ſpread to the northward. About half paſt ſix the royal family were told, that little or no hopes of ſaving the palace were left. They retired to another quarter of the town.

The flames were aſſiſted by a freſh gale of wind from the ſouth, and about half paſt eight the ſpire was burnt down. At 10 o'clock the whole body of this immenſe building was in a blaze, which at once exhibited a very grand but awful ſcene. In ſhort the whole palace of Chriſtianſburgh was reduced to the bare walls, in the courſe of ſix hours. The damage will amount to many millions.

BASLE, February 5.

A great number of fugitive French come here to paſs their wretched days in Switzerland. We are aſſured, that more than 50,000 perſons left Alſace, when the Auſtrians were obliged to abandon it. They are now wandering from town to town, in want of every neceſſary; and what renders their ſituation the more miſerable is, that in general they have heretofore lived in eaſe, and many in affluence.

LONDON, March 13.

The Regent of Sweden has reſolved to equip a ſquadron of eight ſail of the line, and four frigates, to act in conjunction with that of Denmark, for the protection of their trade, and for cauſing reſpect to be paid to the neutrality of both kingdoms. This meaſure by no means breathes good will to the concert of Princes againſt France.

The French have ſpread themſelves into Auſtrian Luxembourg either to cauſe a diverſion, or to form a cordon round that important fortreſs, which is its capital. Every thing is ſtill quiet, but the ſky is low and heavy, the element ſmooth, a hollow roar vibrates on the ear, and the agitation of the air prepares us for the burſting of the cloud and the violence of the whirl wind.

Sunday night about midnight, his royal highneſs the Duke of York ſet off from York-houſe, to join the army in Flanders. His royal highneſs was attended by General Hunſe, Colonels Hewgill and Calvert, and Captain Murray.

KINGSTON March 28.

Extract of a letter from L'Arcahaye, dated 22d March.

"Yeſterday all the veſſels at Port-au-Prince, made their eſcape from thence, but were prevented going further than this by Captain Rowley and Capt. Perkins. The cauſe of this ſudden buſineſs was owing to the parties there falling out; the conſequence was dreadful; they put all the better ſort they could lay hold of to death which amounts to 600.

"From this tranſaction, we may ſhortly expect to be in poſſeſſion of it, but am much afraid they will ſet fire to the town before we get in; they have deſtroyed the plain cloſe by it a few days ago. The Brigands came within ſix miles of this town a few nights ago, and deſtroyed one of the fineſt buildings in St. Domingo, and cut off the head of one unfortunate fellow they found there."

CHARLESTON, April 10.

Yeſterday arrived the privateer ſchooner de Montague, with the following priz s, viz. ſchooner Signior del Carm, Marret, from Porto Rico; and polacre brig St. Jago, from Barcelona, laden with wine, fruit, and brandy; her cargo is valued at 150,000 dollars.

By theſe prizes, we learn, that they left in Porto Rico about 60 ſail of American veſſels, which had been carried in there by the Spaniſh cruizers. That a conſiderable number of them were CONDEMNED, upon a ſimilar principle to that adopted by the BRITISH; and that the reſt would undoubtedly ſhare the ſame fate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Encouragement to enterprize in the ſettlement of new lands, in an extract of a letter from Cooper's-town, (on the Suſquehannah) dated April 19th, to a gentleman in this city.

"As you delight in uſeful improvements, I wiſh you could look for one hour at the buſtle of Cooper's town. We are now erecting a church, 60 by 50, with a ſteeple 120 feet high; a library, with a ſtock of 1200 volumes; a market-houſe; and a bettering-houſe for the county. We are likewiſe cutting a road through the Eaſt Mountain, at which we all work half a day in every week.—We are beſides bringing the water under ground, in four hundred and ſeventy pipes, from the Weſt-Mountain to every houſe in town, and expect to have it completed by the 20th of June. We have added to all this, an Academy of 64 ſcholars. The whole ſettlement [which in 1785 was a wilderneſs] now contains 28,000 inhabitants."

The following important communication was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States yeſterday.

(Tranſlation.)

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—OR DEATH.

The Repreſentatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of Public Safety—

To the Citizens, Members of the Congreſs of the United States of America;

AFTER having laid the foundation of our Liberty, it became incumbent on us to ſecure it. A National Government is born, and with it Victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the ſalvation of the ſtate it has been reſorted to, and the State is ſaved. At its voice 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its ſignal, interior order is reſtored; fruitful induſtry is expanded; the conſpirators fall.

We impart the news of the ſucceſs of our armies to a People, who, having obtained Liberty in a ſimilar manner with ourſelves, cannot learn, but with enthuſiaſm, of the victories of Republicans, and the downfal of Tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantage of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themſelves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have ſullied her territory by the vileſt and blackeſt of crimes; Genoa has reſumed all her energy, and driven the Engliſh and Spaniards from her ports.

In the north, our triumphs, not leſs brilliant, have given the combined powers ſome ſevere ſhocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten, every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine, our army in purſuit of them, have advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of ſucceſs which unfolds itſelf at the ſame moment, at every point to which the French Republic ſends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing aſtoniſhing to you; you, magnanimous Republicans, who will eaſily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vaſt career left to the defenders of the people who honour humanity.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought as political union; our ſucceſſes reverberate on you, and the fall of our eternal and implacable enemies, will be as ſatisfactory to America as to outraged France. Our cauſe is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under theſe glorious auſpices that the Repreſentatives of the French People, are preſſed by the deſire of drawing cloſer more than ever, the bonds of friendſhip, which unite two great, generous and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture in the world, and being an immoveable Coloſſus, ſhe will reſt one foot on each hemiſphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, thoſe two ſources of national proſperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandiſe, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us diſcard every thing which may diſturb that neceſſary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, ſtill more than by reciprocal intereſt; that harmony which has not a cautious, ſelfiſh mercantile policy for its principle, but the eſteem, the fraternity, all the ſocial and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honor, Proſperity, and Fraternity,

The Repreſentatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of Public Safety.

× Jeanbon Andrie, × Robeſpierre,
× C. A Prieur, × Couthon,
A. Barrere, Carnot,
Billaud Varenne, Collot D'Herbois.
× R. Lindet,

Paris, 22 Pluvoiſe, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.
(10th February, 1793.

* Faithfully tranſlated from the original by
GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

April 23d, 1794.

We hear that the following vote paſſed the Senate of the United States yeſterday, unanimouſly—

Ordered,

That the Letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in ſuch manner as ſhall manifeſt their ſincere friendſhip and good-will to the French Republic.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Duquely, a member of the Iriſh Parliament, February 5, 1794.

We love the Houſe of Hanover; but is that a reaſon why we ſhall fight the French until they love the Houſe of Bourbon; which for centuries had been the oppreſſors of the people? We have had our bloody days—and had the ſame combination attempted to puniſh the murder of Charles the Firſt, the ſame diſorders and maſſacres would have taken place, which began with the manifeſtoes of the Duke of Brunſwick. Why did not AMERICA DRAW THE SWORD FOR LOUIS, who fought for her and againſt us, and who ſtyled himſelf her Deliverer?—Becauſe! AMERICA ACTED WITHOUT PASSION—and, though in an infant ſtate, has GIVEN LESSONS OF WISDOM, AND CAUTION, TO OLD ENGLAND.

MAY 3.

CIVIC FESTIVAL.

On Thurſday laſt, May 1ſt. the Democratic and German Republican Societies of this city, together with a number of their fellow citizens, aſſembled at the place of citizen Iſeral, about three miles from town, to celebrate the late ſucceſſes of their French brethren.

Though the celebration of the day [St. Tammany's] by ſeveral ſeparate companies deprived the general meeting of a number of true republicans and tho' the notice of this Civic Feſtival was but ſhort, yet about 800 citizens among whom the Governor and ſeveral officers of the State and Federal governments attended, aſſembled to celebrate thoſe events which have ſo eminently conduced to conſolidate French liberty and guarantee our independence. The Miniſter and other officers of the French republic favoured the citizens with their company.

The flags of the ſiſter republics marked and ornamented the ſeat of feſtivity. At two the company partook of a plain yet plentiful repaſt, after which the following toaſts were drank accompanied by univerſal marks of approbation.

I. The Republic of France one and indiviſible---May her triumphs multiply until every day in the year be rendered a feſtival in the calender of Liberty, and a faſt in the calender of courts.
II. The People of the United States---May each revolving year increaſe their deteſtation of every ſpecies of tyranny and their vigilance to ſecure the glorious inheritance acquired by their Revolution.
III. The Alliance between the ſiſter Republics of the United States and France---may their Union be as incorporate as light and heat and their friendſhip as laſting as time.
IV. The Mountain---May tyrannny be chained at its foot, and may the light of Liberty from its ſummit cheer and illuminate the whole world.
V. The Republic of Genoa---May every nation that values its Independance diſdain like her the ſolicitations and reſiſt the power of tyrants combined for the deſtruction of freedom and equality.
VI. The great family of Mankind---May the diſtinction of nation and of language be loſt in the aſſociation of freedom and of friendſhip, till the inhabitants of the various ſections of the globe ſhall be diſtinguiſhed only by their virtues and their talents.
VII. The Conſtitution of the United States---May its form and ſpirit be the invariable guide of all who adminiſter it---may its authority never be proſtituted for the purpoſes of party, nor its departments illegally blended for the purpoſes of intrigue.
VIII. The Man of the People---the minority of the Senate: and the majority of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States. May they on future, as on paſt occaſions, have wiſdom to diſcover and fortitude to reſiſt every attack upon the Conſtitution and rights of their country, while they enjoy for their ſervices the patriot's true reward, the love and confidence of their fellow citizens.
IX. A Revolutionary Tribunal in Great Britain: May it give leſſons of Liberty to her king, examples of Juſtice to her Miniſtry, and Honeſty to her Legiſlature.
X. The armies of the French Republic: May they be invincible and unſhaken, till by their glorious efforts Liberty and peace, exalted in the ſame triumphal Car, ſhall be drawn to the temple of Janus by the humble tyrants who have dared to moleſt them.
XI. The extinction of Monarchy: may the next generation know kings only by the page of hiſtory, and wonder that ſuch monſters were ever permitted to exiſt.
XII. Reaſon: may it ſucceſsfully counteract the baneful effects of executive influence, expoſe the inſidious arts of judicial ſophiſtry, and preſerve inviolate the purity of legiſlation.
XIII. Knowledge: may every citizen be ſo learned as to know his rights, and ſo brave as to aſſert them.
XIV. The fair daughters of America and France: may they ever poſſeſs virtue to attract merit, and ſenſe to reward it,
XV. The Democratic and Republican Societies of the United States; may they preſerve and diſſeminate their principles, undaunted by the frowns of power; uncontaminated by the luxury of ariſtocracy, till the rights of man ſhall become the ſupreme law of every land, and their ſeparate fraternities be abſorbed in one great democratic Society comprehending the human race.

VOLUNTEERS.

I. May every free nation conſider a public debt as a public *curſe*, and may the man who would aſſert a contrary opinion be conſidered as the enemy to his country.
II. The unfortunate victims of Britiſh tyranny: the members of the Popular convention of Scotland: may their fate recoil upon their perſecutors, and may thoſe who have ſought an aſylum in this country find in every American a brother and a friend.
III. The diſperſed friends of Liberty throughout the world: may France be the rallying point where they may collect their ſcattered forces, and whence they may ſally forth to the deſtruction of all the tyrants of the earth.

By the Miniſter of the French Republic.

May the principles of Reaſon be univerſal as they are eternal.

By the Governor of Pennſylvania.

Peace on their own terms to the French Republic.

The Preſident and Vice-Preſidents of the three ſiſter Societies preſided at the feaſt, the preparations for which do the greateſt honour to the managers.

After dinner the citizens formed a double line in a lane which led to the place of entertainment, and the Preſident of the Democratic Society gave the fraternal embrace to the Miniſter of the French Republic, amid the acclamations and moſt animated joy of all the company.

The citizens, then, ſome time being ſpent in the effuſions of mirth, friendſhip and good humour, accompanied the Miniſter to town in a regular order of march, headed by muſic and the colours of the Republic, and by one of the companies of volunteer infantry of this city.

They partook of ſome refreſhments provided in the Miniſter's garden, and preſerving their line of march through part of the city, diſperſed with perfect good humour and tranquility before the State-Houſe.

The proviſions which remained after the repaſt, were diſtributed, agreeable to order, among the priſoners confined in the gaol of this city.

May 6.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated May 2, 1794.

"This day a certain captain R——, commanding a brig owned by Mr. Delaport, of this town, was imprudent enough to reverſe the colours of the United States, and hoiſt the Britiſh above. The people of the point, enraged thereat, called him to account—but inſtead of attempting to vindicate himſelf, abuſed the Americans, their meaſures, government, &c. in the moſt opprobrious language—upon which he was tarred and feathered, brought to town, and led through all the ſtreets, accompanied by a great concourſe of people, huzzaing at every corner, R—— is an American.

"I have alſo to inform you, that two Britiſh brigs, (privateers) belonging to that ſcoundrel Emory, of St. Kitts, have arrived at Norfolk. The captains attempted to evade being known, ſecreted their guns in the holds of the veſſels, where they were buried in ſalt, and went in under pretence of procuring proviſions.—It being diſcovered who they were, the inhabitants of the town aſſembled, ſeized the veſſels, and carried the two captains, cloathed with tar and feathers, through the principal ſtreets of Norfolk. I had this information from Pitt the Pilot, who ſays he was an eye-witneſs to the ſcene the day before yeſterday."

Yeſterday, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a Reſolution was paſſed, which exempts from the embargo, all ſhips or veſſels in the ports of the United States, that are now loaded and bound to China or the Eaſt-Indies

Capt. Gerriſh, in 26 days from Kingſton, Jamaica, informs, that Captain Barney, in the ſhip Sampſon, was to have ſailed for Baltimore in 12 days, having obtained Security for the value of his ſhip. Several veſſels were liberated in like manner, but the cargoes of all were detained.—A number were ſent in ſhortly before Capt. Gerriſh ſailed—Flour at 8 dollars, and beef 10. All the ports of the iſland were juſt opened for proviſions in American bottoms, and ſuch ſupplies expected that the flour in ſtore was ſelling off at auction.

BOSTON, May 3.

By Capt. White, who arrived here yeſterday, from

Norfolk (Vir.) we are inform'd, that the fleet which fail-ed from the Capes of Virginia, were in three days after their departure, joined by 25 sail of the line &c. making in the whole 28 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and two sloops of war—and 155 sail of merchantmen (some of which carried from 4 to 8 guns,) all bound to France,---Capt W. sailed in company with them 4 days, by which he learnt the above particulars.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 12.

By a gentleman who left Portsmouth Wednesday evening last, we learn, that a vessel arrived there from Dartmouth (England) in a short passage—The Captain of which informs, that the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, were taken by the Carmagnoles whilst he lay at Dartmouth.—*Ca Ira! Ca Ira!*

NEWPORT, May 12.

Wednesday last, being the Day for the Election of Governor and General Officers of this State, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz.

His EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esquire,

GOVERNOR.

The HONOURABLE

SAMUEL J. POTTER, Esq; Deputy Governor.

THOMAS G. HAZARD, Esq;
PELEG ARNOLD, Esq;
JONATHAN COMSTOCK, Esq;
CALEB GARDNER, Esq;
JOHN COOKE, Esq;
JAMES CONGDON, Esq;
THOMAS HOXSIE, Esq;
GEORGE BROWN, Esq;
JOB WATSON, Esq;
JOHN HARRIS, Esq;
} Assistants.

HENRY WARD, Esq; Secretary.
RAY GREENE, Esq; Attorney-General.
HENRY SHERBURNE, Esq; General Treasurer.

Captain Malbone's Independent Artillery Company, and Capt. Spooner's Independent Company of Newport Guards, under Arms, together with several General and Field Officers of the Militia, in Uniform complete, escorted his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Members of the Legislature, &c. in Procession to the State House. After the Election they fired a Salute, and re-escorted the Procession to the Governor's Lodgings—His Excellency was pleased to express his Approbation, and the great Concourse of Strangers and Citizens their Praise, for the Military Appearance and soldierly Conduct of the respective Companies.

Deputies to represent the several Towns.

Newport, George Champlin, Caleb Green, Nicholas Taylor, John L. Boss, Christopher Fowler, Simeon Martin.—*Providence*, Welcome Arnold, Charles Lippitt, John Smith, Nicholas Easton.—*Portsmouth*, Abraham Anthony, jun. Tillinghast Almy, Robert Lawton, Thomas Potter.—*Warwick*, Moses Arnold, Anthony Holden, Joseph Brown, Stephen Greene, (Son of John) —*Westerly*, Thomas Noyes, Rowle Babcock.—*New Shoreham*, Edward Sands, William Littlefield.—*North-Kingstown*, Daniel Updike, George Thomas.—*South-Kingstown*, Elisha R. Potter, Rowland Brown.—*East-Greenwich*, William Greene, George Tillinghast.—*Jamestown*, Nicholas Carr, John Weeden, jen.—*Smithfield*, Arnold Paine, Henry Jenckes.—*Scituate*, James Aldrich, Job Randall.—*Glocester*, Samuel Winsor, Silas Thayer.—*Charlestown*, Robert Congdon, Edward Wilcox.—*West Greenwich*, Amos Jackways, Ishmael Nichols.—*Coventry*, Job Green, Joseph Mathewson.—*Exeter*, Christopher Peirce, Job Wilcox.—*Middletown*, William Peckham, Nicholas Easton.—*Bristol*, Samuel Wardwell, Loring Peck.—*Tiverton*, Thomas Durfee, Abraham Barker.—*Little-Compton*, George Simmons, Isaac Bailey.—*Warren*, Charles Wheaton, Ichabod Cole.—*Cumberland*, Joseph Newell, Jotham Carpenter.—*Richmond*, Samuel Larkin, Jonathan Maxton.—*Cranston*, William Warner, Caleb Williams.—*Hopkinton*, George Thurston, Moses Barber.—*Johnston*, Noah Mathewson, William Waterman.—*North Providence* Edward Smith, Stephen Jenckes, jun.—*Barrington*, Joshua Bicknell, Josiah Humphrey.—*Foster*, William Tyler, Daniel Howard.

The Hon. WELCOME ARNOLD, Esq; was chosen Speaker—and SAMUEL EDDY, Esq; Clerk.

The following Gentlemen were chosen by the General Assembly, to the Offices affixed to their respective Names, viz.

Hon. Daniel Owen, Esq; Chief, William Taggart, Esq; 2d, Walter Cooke, Esq; 3d, Joshua Bicknell, Esq; 4th, Thomas Tillinghast, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Superior Court, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, in and throughout this State.

Constant Taber, Esq; Chief, Oliver Durfee, Esq; 2d, Peres Richmond, Esq; 3d, William Anthony, jun. Esq; 4th, Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within and for the County of Newport.

Caleb Harris, Esq; Chief, John Burton, jun. Esq; 2d, Stephen Steere, Esq; 3d, John Dorrance, Esq; 4th, Arnold Paine, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Providence.

Stephen Arnold, Esq; Chief, Anthony Low, Esq; 2d, Isaac Johnston, Esq; 3d, Benjamin Johnson, Esq; 4 h, Stephen Greene, Esq; (E. G.) 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Kent.

Peter Phillips, Esq; Chief, Gideon Clark, Esq; 2d, Robert Stanton, Esq; 3d, John Allen, Esq; 4th, Thomas Tett, Esq; 5th, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. for the County of Washington.

Clerks of the Superior Court.

For the County of Newport, Christopher Ellery, Esq; —Providence, William Barton, Esq;——Washington, James Sheldon, Esq;—Bristol, Jonathan Russell, Esq; —Kent, Allen Fry, Esq.

Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas.

For the County of Newport, Thomas Peckham, Esq; —Providence, James Fenner, Esq; --Washington, Samuel E. Gardiner, Esq;—Bristol, Daniel Bradford, Esq; ---Kent, Benjamin Howland, Esq.

Sheriffs.

For the County of Newport, William Davis, Esq;—Providence, Nehemiah Knight, Esq;—Washington, Nicholas Gardner, jun. Esq;—Bristol, Richard Smith, Esq—Kent, Jonathan Niles, Esq.

The following Gentlemen are chosen Justices of the Peace for the Town of Newport, viz. Henry Sherburne, Benjamin Sayer, Christopher Ellery, Robert Taylor, Henry Peckham, Jonathan Almy, and Peleg Barker, Esquires.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY adjourned, on Saturday last, to the Second Monday in June next, then to meet in this Town.

From a Correspondent.

On Thursday last arrived from St. Lucia, and anchored in our Bay, his Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War, the Nautilus, having on board the Governor of St. Lucia, with his Suite, that Place having been taken by the British Forces the first of last Month.

Application was made to Governor Fenner, by the Commander of the Nautilus, for a Supply of Provisions, designed for the Use of his Sloop, immediately after her Arrival. Without doubt H. W. Bayntun, Commander, was in real need of Refreshment, and it is conjectured, by an old Yanky, whose knack at *guessing* is justly celebrated by his Fellows, that Admiral Jervis would have no distaste to the Beef of New-England. The General Assembly, then in Session, having the Subject of the Application laid before them, by the Governor, permitted the Purchase of every Article petitioned for; reflecting, with Propriety, that *Republicans* could not display that Courage, which their glorious Cause inspires, in the Conquest of Hair Powed Foes; and that *the magnanimous Citizens* would give them Thanks, for the Attempt to render their Enemy, in some Measure, a worthy Object of their *vengeance*.

Information was received, by the General Assembly, of the Detention of American Citizens on board the Nautilus. The Resentment kindled in every Breast, where Love of Liberty, Detestation of Tyranny, Republican Firmness and Dignity abode, produced the Effect of *Humiliation to British Insolence*. The Representatives of the People *resolved*, that the Commander of the Nautilus, and his next Officer in Command, should *remain* on Shore, until a Committee of Citizens, nominated by the two Houses, should go on board the Sloop, and visit their Countrymen, thus infamously held in Captivity, thus proudly forced to fight, in Chains, against the Friends of *Liberty and Equality*. The Officers were accordingly detained. A. 8 o'Clock, Friday Morning, the Citizens from every Part of the State, assembled at Election, together with the Inhabitants of Newport, were saluted with Tears of Joy, from the Eyes of Six Americans (Two of which Number had Families) liberated from a Slavery shocking to Humanity.

The Names of the Persons released from the above Ship are as follow, viz.

John M'Carthy, of Martha's Vineyard—John Johnson, of Charleston, South Carolina---Nicholas Martin, of Boston.- Anthony Dwyer, of George-Town—Samuel Brown, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and William Denning, of New City, New York.

We are happy to inform the Public, That the Managers of our Theatre, are, in some Degree, relieved from the State of Anxiety and Loss they sustained in Consequence of many of their Performers Non-Attendance on the Commencement of the present Season; and we congratulate the Admirers of the Drama on the Return of their old favourite Mrs. *Soloman*, with some other Performers, who arrived here Yesterday.

Sunday Evening arrived here the Ship William, Capt. Dockray, from Oporto, last from Charleston.

MARRIED]——At Providence, Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN, to Miss POLLY RUMREILL, Daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer Rumreill.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, in this State, praying that a Branch of Pawcatuck River may be turned into the great Salt Pond lying principally in that Town.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly; that Notice be given to all Persons who have any Objections against the same, in the Newport Newspaper, to appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said Petition ought not to be granted: And that the Fourth Day of the next Session be appointed to hear the said Petition. A true Copy:

Witness,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, where they have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Best and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdegrease,	Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

A L S O,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine,	White Vitriol, Chair Varnish, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, 1794,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, written by Mr. MOORE.——Called,

The FOUNDLING;

OR,

VIRTUE *Rewarded.*

Sir CHARLES RAYMOND,	Mr. KENNA,
Sir ROGER BELMONT,	Mr. SOLOMAN,
YOUNG BELMONT,	Mr. FRANSIS,
Col. RAYMOND,	Mr. REDFIELD,
FADDLE,	Mr. HARPER,
VILLIARD,	Mr. POWERS,
ROSETTA,	Mrs. SOLOMAN,
FIDELIA (the *Foundling*)	Miss SMITH.

To which will be added,

A humourous ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,

The MAD-CAP;

OR,

LOVERS IN PLENTY.

GOODWILL,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BLISTER,	Mr. HARPER,
COUPEE,	Mr. KENNA,
QUAVER,	Mr. SOLOMAN,
THOMAS,	Mr. POWERS,
LUCY, (*the Mad Cap*)	Mrs. SOLOMAN.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin precisely at One Quarter after Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 2 s. 6 d.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are also desired to present their Accounts for Adjustment to the Subscriber—who has for Sale, a Variety of hard Ware, consisting of Locks and Hinges of most Kinds; Sadlery, Desk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceased's Estate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reasonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794, being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Admin'x.*

THE Members of the PROVIDENCE ABOLITION SOCIETY are notified, that their annual Meeting will be on the 16th Inst. at the Court-House in the Town, when a general Attendance is desired.

THOMAS ARNOLD,

Providence, 3d of 5th Month, 1794.

Taken up, at Sea, some Time

in April last, on the North Side of Block Island, a large Oak Two-Mast Boat:—She has a Tar and Spanish Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New Shoreham.

New Shoreham, April 17, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on Monday Morning last, about 7 o'Clock, a Negro Boy, named BRISTOL, near 17 Years of Age, about 5½ Feet high; the upper Part of his Ear gone, cut to his Head.——Had on, when he went away, a straw Hat, a dark Sheep's grey Coatee, blue under Jacket, striped Copper coloured Trowsers, Yarn Stockings and Calf Skin Shoes: He carried away several other Articles of Cloathing. He was seen on board Capt. Allen's Providence Packet the Morning he went away, and is supposed to have gone towards Providence.—Whoever will take him up, and secure him, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

A SONG,
Written by the Author of the Seasons.

From that beautiful expreſſion of love, in the Song of SOLOMON—"*Turn away thine eyes from me, for they have overcome me.*"

O THOU, whoſe tender ſerious eyes,
Expreſſive, ſpeak the mind I love;
The gentle azure of the ſkies,
The penſive ſhadows of the grove:

O mix their beauteous beams with mine,
And let us interchange our hearts;
Let all their ſweetneſs on me ſhine,
Pour'd through my ſoul be all their darts.

Ah! 'tis too much! I cannot bear
At once ſo ſoft, ſo keen a ray:
In pity, then, my lovely fair,
O turn-thoſe killing eyes away!

But what avails it to conceal,
One charm, where nought but charms we ſee?
Then ſcatter then again reveal,
And let me, Myra, die of thee.

The famous HORSE,

ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON SHAZARD's, at South-Kingſton, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little Reſt.——He is a beautiful dark-brown HORSE, raiſed in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters Engliſh, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Eaſe, and is the ſame Horſe that was kept the laſt Year on Little-Reſt Hill, where his Colts are now to be ſeen, equal to any in New England.—— Said Horſe will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Seaſon, and will be at Hopkinton City the firſt and third Mondays in May. Thoſe who wiſh to raiſe fine HORSES, come and ſee the Horſe and his Colts for yourſelves, as they will be more ſatisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.—— Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Seaſon—to enſure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South Kingſtown May 1, 1794

Coarſe *SALT,*

Suitable for the FISHERY,

FOR SALE, BY

Thomas Howland.

May 4, 1794.

Leaumont,

Leader of the BAND, of the NEWPORT THEATRE,

Reſpectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he propoſes to open ſhortly, a DANCING SCHOOL, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—his Mode is eaſy—and will engage to teach the Pupils, who may honor him, in a little Time, to dance gracefully and elegantly.——He alſo propoſes to teach EVERY INSTRUMENT,* and in ſo ſhort a Time, that the *Learner will be aſtoniſhed.*

Said LEAUMONT will open, as ſoon as a ſufficient Number offers.—He is to be found at any Hour of the Day, at the THEATRE, or at his preſent Lodgings at *Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-Houſe.*

Newport, May 1, 1794.

* *Principally the* Piano Forté.

Robert Babcock

Reſpectfully informs the Public at large, and his Friends in particular,

That he has taken the Houſe, lately improved by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the North Side of the Parade,

Where he propoſes to keep a

Houſe of Entertainment, for Gentlemen Travellers and others, as alſo Boarding and Lodging.——Thoſe who put up at his Houſe, may be aſſured of meeting with good Accommodation, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

JOSEPH FINCH

Has for Sale, at his Houſe upon the upper End of the Point,

CHOICE new white RICE, by the Tierce, Half Ditto, and by the Quarter.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that ſhe has removed to the Houſe formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceaſed, near the Gaol,

WHERE ſhe has opened a Houſe for BOARDING and LODGING.——Thoſe who put up at her Houſe may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She alſo keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

Was found a few days ſince in

the public Road in North Kingſtown, a Note of Hand, from Elipha'et Buddington to Peter States, for £ 7 10 s.——The Owner of ſaid Note, by applying to the Subſcriber, and paying Charges, may have it again.

JOSHUA VAUGHAN,

North-Kingſtown, April 19, 1794.

Chriſtop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

To be Sold, by

Moſes Seixas,

THE Materials which compoſe the Houſe, next Weſtward to his Manſion-Houſe.

Newport, April 28, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Muſk TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS,
or Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Bazons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

ON Sunday the Sixth Inſtant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Latitude of 34° 53′ N. and 12 Fathoms of Water, I diſcovered a PILOT-BOAT full of Water, and all her Apparel floating within a few Yards of her—ſeemingly, as if ſhe had juſt been foundered; my People, as we paſſed by, picked up the Maſt, Spreet and Sail, and a Wallet containing One fine white Shirt, One Pair of Cotton Hoſe, One ſtriped homeſpun Waiſtcoat and Trouſers—in the Pocket of which ſaid Waiſtcoat, I found Two Orders, One in Favour of Simon Hall, by James B. Lewis, upon F. Denia, dated April 1ſt—the other, in Favour of the Bearer, by Nymphas Oney upon Mr. Holly, dated March the 6th—the Place or Places not mentioned in the Orders—both to the Amount nearly of Thirty-five Dollars.——Alſo One 20 Shilling, and One 10 Shilling Bill, North-Carolina Currency—and a Letter directed to a young Lady, to the Care of Robert Williams, Painter, at Newbern, N. C. ——Any Party or Parties, lawfully claiming the above deſcribed Articles, may receive them from

JOSEPH FINCH, *Maſter,*
(Of the Sloop Lucy, of Newport.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewiſe, New-York SOAP by the Box.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—— For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

F L A X.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Maſters of their Buſineſs.——Alſo, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

REUBEN COOK

Hereby informs the Public,

That he has diſſolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COOKE,—and now occupies the Houſe and Shop of Mr. William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Eliſha Anthony, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Buſineſs, as uſual.—He Thanks all his former Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and ſtill would be happy to ſerve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Cuſtom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

TWO Townſhips of LAND, bordering on the Suſquehannah River Eaſt, and on the Chemung River North, upon the Pennſylvania Line, in the County of Luzern—only one Mile from the Townſhip of Tioga.—Each Townſhip containing 16,000 Acres, which will be ſurveyed into 300 Acre Tracts—the Soil being of the beſt Quality, and abounds with large Maple Orchards, for the manufacturing Sugar—exceeding well watered, with ſundry fine Mill-Seats near the River, where Fiſh and Fowls are in Abundance.—— Any Quantity of ſaid Lands, from One Hundred Acres to a whole Townſhip, may be purchaſed.——Good warrantee Deeds will be given, and a generous Term allowed for Payment, and cheaper than can be obtained elſewhere, by applying to JOHN GARDINER, now in South-Kingſtown, ately from the State of New-York.

April 28, 1794

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.